MORNING EDITION

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NAVAL AIRMEN DOWN 15 ENEMY MACHINES IN SINGAPORE ATTACK

20,000 Troops of British 8th Mechanized Division Trapped in Johore—Japanese Succeed In Encircling Movement

REMNANTS IN CENTRAL MALAYA WIPED OUT

In its 18th air raid up Singapore, the Imperial Navy Air Force shot down 15 enemy planes in a thrilling combat over Kota Tinggi, in Johore State, on Sunday, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday. The communique reads:

"On January 18 the Imperial Navy Air Force carried out its 18th air attack on Singapore. On their way back, nine of the Japanese fighters turned on more than 20 enemy planes which pursued them over Kota Tinggi and after a terrific engagement in and out of the scattered clouds shot down 15 Buffalo machines. Two of our planes which flew into the clouds have not yet reported home. As a result of our bombing operations, the military establishments in the western district of the Singapore Naval Station and a group of oil tanks there were destroyed and the oil tanks are still burning."

Kota Tinggi is situated north of Singapore in the State of Johore and on the Kota Tinggi Road midway between Merhun and Johore Bahru. It is the most important strategic point on the eastern coast of the State.

20,000 BRITISH TRAPPED IN MALAYA

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 20.—The British 8th mechanized division, numbering some 20,000 troops, and the Indian 45th independent brigade, numbering several thousand troops, have been trapped in a wide encircling movement of Japanese Forces in the mountain districts around the upper reaches of the Muar River and along the seacoast of Johore State near the Muar River, according to field dispatches received here today.

Trapped British and Indian forces are making desperate attempts to break through the Japanese encirclement and establish connection with other British forces at Singapore, the dispatches said.

Meanwhile, British authorities in Singapore were reported to be greatly alarmed at the sudden turn for the worse in the fighting in Johore, as the destruction of the 20,000 British troops means a complete upsetting of plans, leaving only a few thousand troops for the defense of Singapore. British authorities have sent out the last few remaining airplanes at Singapore in a frantic attempt to save the doomed British forces, it was said.

BRITISH TROOPS FACING ANNIHILATION

Domei

ON MALAY FRONT, January 20.—Extremely intensive fighting has been going on, since last night, along the Muar River and the highway traversing the central part of Johore, and also on the western coast of the same State. In the air also, severe battles have been staged between the Japanese and the remnants of the enemy air forces.

By smart detouring operations, the Japanese Forces have encircled the enemy's mechanized 8th Division numbering 20,000 which were arranged in a sector ranging from the central highway to the mountain regions on the upper Muar River and also the Indian Independent 15th Brigade numbering several thousands which occupied positions from the Muar River to the west coast of the Johore State. These encircled enemy forces have been severed from those in Singapore and are now in desperate resistance before the approach of either total destruction or surrender.

JAPANESE FORCES MEET IN MALAYA

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON MALAY FRONT, January 20.—Across the hilly area in the central part of the Malay Peninsula, Japanese Forces operating on the eastern coast of Malaya last night reached Kuala Lumpur, after covering the distance of 300 kilometers between Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur. Meantime, Japanese Forces operating on the eastern and western Malay fronts converged and met. With the Japanese drive across central Malaya effected successfully, enemy remnants in this hilly area have been completely wiped out and no enemy is to be seen.

DRIVE ON FORTRESS CALLED TOUGH WORK

Experts on Siege Warfare Describe Battles of Port Arthur And Verdun

HISTORY IS RECALLED

Fall of Singapore, However, Inevitable in Face of Death-Defying Japanese

A general attack on Singapore is impending as the Imperial Forces converge on Britain's last stronghold in East Asia, reports Domei.

With its lines of communication cut, Singapore is completely isolated accounting for the reason why the fall of the fortress, which the British seem to have determined to defend to the last is considered a matter of time.

It is dangerous to think that the Japanese will make short work of carrying Singapore. As Major Hiragushi, of the press section of the War Office showed in the broadcast address he made on Monday night, a fortress is easy to defend and difficult to capture.

The British spent much time and money to fortify Singapore and it is highly unlikely that the stronghold will fall easily

Let us listen to Major-General Tadaharu Sakurai and General Katsuichi Ogata, both experts in siege warfare, who tell of how difficult it is to reduce a fortress.

Major-General Sakurai depicts the immensity of the sacrifices the Imperial Army had to make in order to capture Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War.

"Following the battle of Nanzan, General Maresuke Nogi's troops began marching southward," says Major-General Sakurai. "Their objective was Port Arthur.

"It was in the middle of the summer of 1904 that General Nogi's army reached the outskirt of Port Arthur. The lines of supply to Port Arthur had been cut with the capture of Dairen and other points. The Russian Asiatic Fleet was bottled up but there was a danger that the enemy fleet might sally forth to intercept the lines of communications of the Japanese Forces. The danger had increased following word that the Russian Baltic Fleet had been ordered to proceed to East Asia.

Reason for Attacking

"There was another reason that General Nogi desired to reduce Port Arthur quickly. The situation in the Mukden sector had developed a phase, which made it necessary for General Nogi to send units of the army southward to reinforce the Japanese, who were about to deliver a general attack on Mukden.

"Before he ordered a final attack on

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG ADVANCES SEEN IN MALAY CAMPAIGN

British Repulsed Everywhere—Japanese Reach South Bank Of Muar River

TO GET PLANES FROM LIBYA

Heavy Exchange of Artillery Fire Continues on Highway To Singapore

Domei

BERNE, January 20.—War conditions in Malaya as summed up by all reports reaching here today are as follows:

1. Japanese Forces which took a roundabout way by sea to the rear of the British forces have proceeded as far as the southern bank of the Muar River, not far from Singapore.

2. Japanese Forces, which placed the sea along the coast of Malacca under their control, have obtained greater advantage in the transportation of troops and supplies.

3. The British who were amazed by the swift advance of the Japanese Forces, have been observed to transfer their airplanes from the Libyan front to East Asia.

4. The Japanese have made steady progress despite desperate British resistance and already have occupied the southern bank of the Muar River, not very far to Singapore. The Japanese have scored this success by menacing the communications among the British forces by sending troops by sea.

The Japanese Air Forces, which secured geographical advantage, have been enabled to bomb simultaneously the eastern and western coasts of Malaya.

5. Recruits of the Japanese Forces are reported to have landed at the southern bank of the Muar River from many small boats in order to attack the British from both sides who, although still holding the area along the Muar River, are gradually oppressed by the powerful Japanese units. The landing point in question was not far from Singapore.

6. In the areas along the highway to Singapore, the war situation is getting more brisk and lively, and the exchange of artillery fire is extremely fierce between the Japanese and British forces. The Australian artillery is active in the Gemas sector.

Nippon Raids Fierce

A Singapore dispatch received here discloses that the raids by the Japanese air units have been so intense that the majority of the naval bases in the island are reduced beyond utility and the British authorities have given up hopes of repairing the damaged sections, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reports from Lisbon.

The British Headquarters in Singapore is said to have stated that due to deadly accuracy with which the bombs are dropped by the daring airmen of the Imperial Forces, a big fire is raging in the vicinity of the fuel depot, it was added.

Meanwhile, a Tokyo paper says that in pursuing the fleeing enemy into a corner of the Malay Peninsula, the Japanese Forces are smashing their way toward Johore Bahru, predicting that the last stage has been reached in the current Malayan campaign.

The fierce fighting now in progress in the southern section of Johore State is the "Waterloo," definitely deciding the fate of the colonial influence of America and Britain in East Asia. The irresistible onslaughts of the crack Imperial units have virtually doomed Singapore, the paper continues, and the fall of the last British stronghold in East Asia is but a question of time.

The reports that the Japanese troops are closing in toward Johore Bahru is causing a frenzy among the enemy soldiers, throwing the entire defense line into the midst of turmoil. To add to the confusion, the Japanese air units are continuing their devastating raids, dropping ton after ton of missiles and thus accentuating the collapse of the enemy fortress.

The great military achievements of the Imperial Forces, however, were not accomplished so easily, the journal says, stressing to the public that it should not forget the painstaking ordeals in carrying out the jungle operation and breaking through the strong enemy defense.

The hardships of the Japanese troops were particularly outstanding until the time they captured Kuala Lumpur as they had to repair the bridges blasted by the retreating enemy, reconstruct the roads and effecting surprise landings at the rear of the defending forces.

With the reduction of Kuala Lumpur, however, the paper states, the advance of the Japanese Forces was greatly expedited and on January 14, they finally charged into the southernmost point of the peninsula; thus, bringing the Malayan campaign to the last stage.

79TH IMPERIAL DIET TO RESUME SESSION TO DISCUSS 53 BILLS

Law Makers Are Expected to Complete Work by Middle of Next Month

PREMIER WILL SPEAK

Foreign Minister Will Also Outline Policy of Government In House of Peers

This morning will see a resumption after the New Year holidays of the 79th regular Diet session, which faces the task of examining measures necessary to perfect the domestic war structure which was initiated under plans approved by the two previous emergency sessions.

The national legislators, who have determined to cooperate fully with the Government in working out problems of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a satisfactory conclusion expect to complete their Diet work by the middle of next month at the latest.

The Peers will meet in plenary session during the morning to hear the usual Ministerial speeches.

Premier General Hideki Tojo will speak as soon as the House is called to order at 10 a.m. He will subsequently be followed by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo. Both Ministers are expected to speak for 20 minutes each.

Then the Premier in his capacity of War Minister will explain to the House the developments of the war situation since late last month. On this topic he will speak for five minutes.

On the other hand, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada will report on the action of the Navy during the same period, speaking for a good five minutes. Subsequently, interpellations on Ministerial speeches will follow.

The first questions will be posed by Count Hideo Kodama, leading member of the Kenkyukai, the largest group of the House.

The replies from the Government will be reserved for the next plenary session of the House. This would permit the Peers to proceed with the order of the day.

Two Government measures scheduled to be brought up are the pension revision bill and the plan for revision of the National General Mobilization Law.

The House of Representatives will meet at 1 p.m.

Tago to Report

Speaker Kazutami Tago of the House will report on messages received from the commanders of the front in reply to resolutions adopted by the House expressing thanks to the officers and men at the front, paying tribute to the memory of the war dead, and appreciating the reduction of Manila.

Then the Premier and the Foreign Minister will make speeches identical to those delivered before the other House.

According to custom, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will make an address which for the most part will deal with the 1942-43 national budget. He is expected to speak for 20 minutes.

The Premier, as War Minister, and the Navy Minister will explain the war situation, speaking along the same lines followed in their talks to the Peers.

If there is time left, Tadahiko Okada will formulate an interpellation on Ministerial speeches on behalf of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, the dominant group in the House, of which he is an adviser.

No bill will receive the attention of the House today.

This morning, the Government will present the House of Representatives with a total of 53 legislative bills.

The various groups of the House of Representatives will hold general meetings this afternoon to perfect plans for their course of action in the Diet session.

The Rule Aid League will call a meeting of more than 200 members of the House affiliated to it at 3 p.m. A declaration saying that the House members are ready to reform to put themselves in a position to play a large role in the completion of the nation's program of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be adopted by those present before they disperse.

For East Asia Prosperity

The declaration will read as follows:

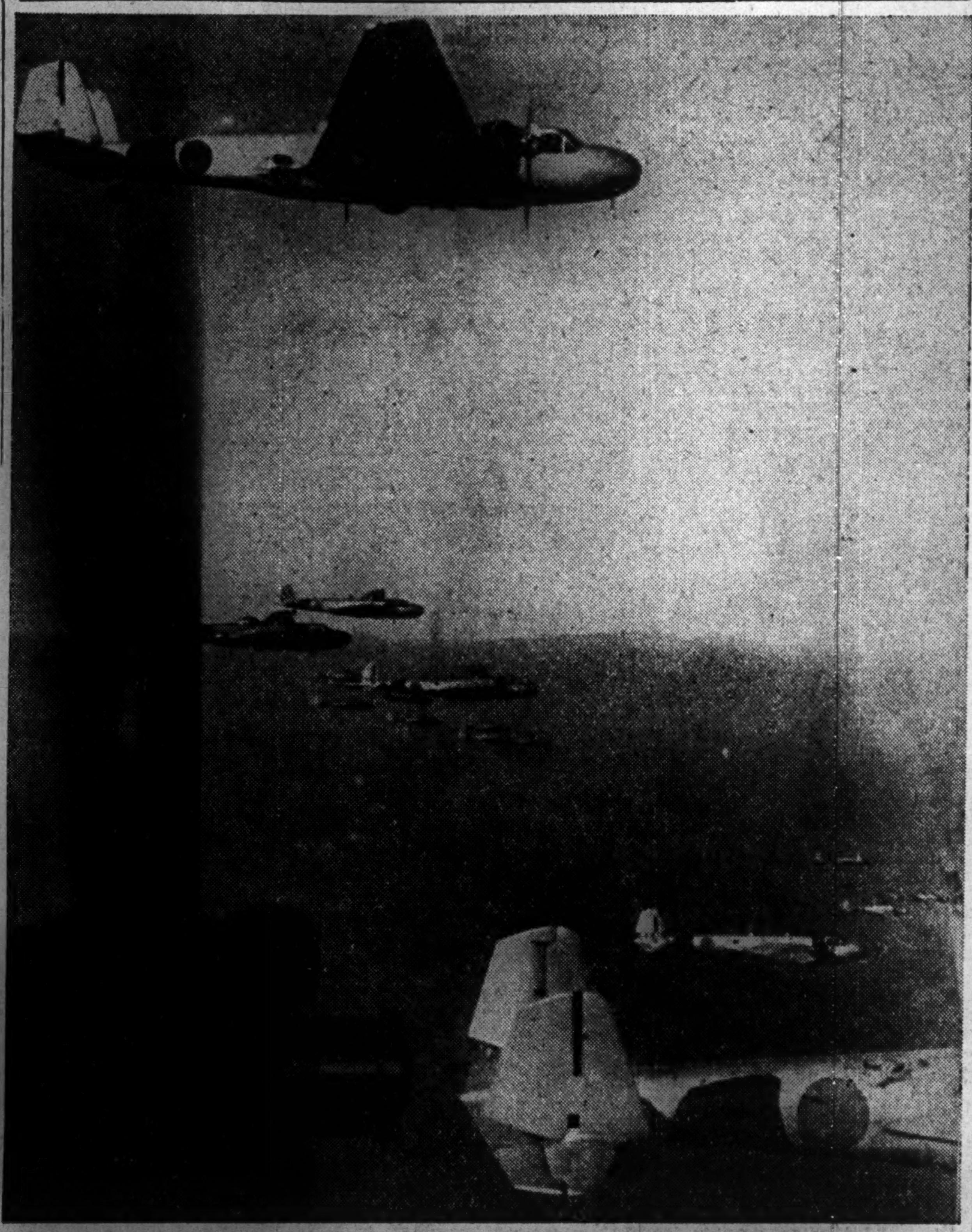
"The fate of the United States and Britain in East Asia has been settled for most practical purposes. Our enemies will be slow to admit their defeat. To judge from present indications, they will work with frantic energy to protract the war.

"The war is for the construction of a state of stability and prosperity in East Asia. The Japanese, who have decided to die fighting in the national cause, will not allow anything on earth to deflect them from the course they have taken.

"The House of Representatives has a large role to play in the solution of the problems which are confronting the nation in this critical hour. Reforms in the procedure of the House are necessary to make it possible for it to perform its functions in this emergency situation.

"We are prepared to do anything which would be an aid to us in the performance of our supreme function of assisting in the establishment of measures for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Wings Over Southern Seas



A group of Imperial Navy air fighters crossing the southern seas somewhere in Greater East Asia to attack enemy positions. (By Courtesy of Navy Ministry)

IKEDA APPOINTED NAVY CIVIL CHIEF

Area Under Naval Occupation To Be Administered by New Sort of Governor

WAS TOKYO POLICE HEAD

System of Governments-General Established by Japan With Annexation of Taiwan

A new post of Navy Civil Governor for administrating the areas under Naval occupation has been created and Kiyoshi Ikeda, former chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, was appointed to the new post Tuesday.

Navy Civil Governor Ikeda is 57 years old, and he served long in police service. On graduation from the law college, Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the service of the Metropolitan Police Board. In 1936 he became Governor of Hokkaido, and in 1937 was transferred to the post of Governor of Osaka. When the Abe Cabinet was formed in September, 1939, he was promoted to the post of Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board. He resigned from that post in January 1940. He is recognized as an ardent nationalist, and while he was Governor of Osaka, insisted on the examination of applicants to middle schools on Japanese history.

Hongkong Now Governed

Hongkong, the erstwhile British stronghold for the invasion of the East Asiatic countries, has been placed under Japanese control and Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai appointed the first Governor-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area.

The system of Governor-General was first introduced in Japan when a provisional regulation was issued for the institution of a Government-General in Taiwan in May, 1895, when the island was placed under Japanese administration following the Sino-Japanese War.

In 1897, the Government-General was definitely established in Taiwan by Imperial Ordinance No. 363, and not many years later, the same system was created for Chosen when the peninsula was incorporated into Japanese territory in 1910. The first Governor-General of Taiwan was the late Admiral Count Sukenori Kabayama and the present Governor-General, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa. The first Governor-General of Chosen was the late Field-Marshal Count Masatake Terauchi. Before Japan's annexation of Korea, from 1905, a Resident-General system was in force the first to occupy this post being the late Prince Hirobumi Ito. The present

(Continued on Page 2)

Mussolini Sends Message to Japan On Pact Signing

Domei

ROME, January 19.—On the occasion of the signing of the military agreement yesterday among Japan, Germany and Italy, Premier Benito Mussolini sent the following messages to General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Japanese General Staff, and Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of the Japanese Imperial Navy General Staff; "Italy, in cooperating with Japan and Germany, will fight against the common enemy with utmost decision and without any withdrawal from any sacrifice until the final vicory."

AUSTRALIA URGES FIGHT TO LAST AT SINGAPORE

British Authorities Issue Orders For Registration of All Under 41

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—Despite the fact that Britain and the United States apparently are resigned to the fate of Singapore, a certain high official of the Australian Information Ministry has broadcast that while the fall of the British stronghold may be unavoidable, it must be defended to the last, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

The fall of Singapore, the official was reported to have said, should not be taken as a vital blow to the Allied forces and it should be defended to the last.

In a desperate effort to complete measures for all-out defense before the arrival of Japanese troops, Singapore authorities have issued orders for the registration of all able bodied males under 41 years of age, it was learned here from Singapore today.

It was indicated that those vital to the administrative organs of the local Government will be exempted.

The same authorities also ordered the requisition of all bicycles, and have already gathered for its use several hundred such vehicles, said the report.

U.S. Faces Ship Shortage

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Time Magazine, an American weekly, has referred to the fact that the shipping traffic between the United States and South East Asia had to be directed via the Southern Atlantic and the Cape of Good Hope, causing an increase in the shortage of ship bottoms, it was reported here from Vigo, Spain, today.

IRAQ REFUSES DEMANDS

Another Clash With British Said Imminent

Domei

VICHY, January 19.—Aroused by British demands that Iraq supply arms to Indian troops in Iraq territory, another clash is imminent between those two countries, according to a Baghdad report received here today through a Havas correspondent in Sofia.

A crisis occurred when British military authorities recently landed a large contingent of Indian troops at Basra, a few miles from the northern tip of the Persian Gulf, and pressed Iraq's Foreign Minister for arms and ammunition which were flatly refused, concluded the report.

British Casualties 100,000

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The British Admiralty has disclosed that the British navy has suffered 100,000 casualties since the outbreak of the European War, it was reported from London.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Readjustment of Wartime Financial Structure

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance and the Financing Business Adjustment Ordinance which were passed by the General Mobilization Commission on January 19 are both measures indispensable in perfecting our wartime monetary structure.

In spite of this complicated system, the National Monetary Control Association is the only body that can participate in the monetary planning of the Government.

The chief function of the body will be to take part in the financial planning of the Government, to carry out such plans, to decide on the standards of deposit and loan interests, to establish plans for the absorption of Government bonds and corporate debentures, to enable industrial funds to be accommodated smoothly and to check speculative loans.

We earnestly hope that the Government, the Bank of Japan and the new body will cooperate as a single unit to fulfil the missions of wartime financing.

Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance

MIYAKO—The object of the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance is to unite the autonomous control of the financial organizations, the Government, and the Bank of Japan into one single body and further, to perfect the control of finance.

With this in view, a control association will be established by changing the status of the existing financial organizations into juridical persons and by stipulating control regulations. Consequently, no complications are anticipated save for the selection of the executives of the new Association.

Government-General of Hongkong

KOKUMIN—Two outstanding facts provide the background for the establishment of the Government-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area. One is the selection of the Governor-General in the person of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, who is a man of rare talent and sagacity in the Army. The other is the utmost significance of the establishment of the Government-General which symbolizes brilliantly the heralding of the reconstruction of East Asia. Before its fall Hongkong was the base of the British exploitation of East Asia.

Like snow in the sun, Hongkong has disappeared as the citadel of British aggression. Establishment of the Japanese Government-General will give new light to the future of East Asia.

The War is bringing a new hope and light. East Asiatic nations are about to be emancipated from the shackles of the United States and Britain.

That Japan has founded the Government-General within less than 20 days following the fall of Hongkong amply bespeaks the fact that this country is enthusiastically setting about to foster a Hongkong free from past exploitation.

HEADS OF LABOR UNIONS ASKED TO MAKE PEACE

Lewis Approaches A.F.L., C.I.O. Leaders to Settle Disputes—Green May Resign

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has sent a message to William Green and Philip Murray, presidents of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization, respectively, entreating them to conciliate differences and cooperate peacefully, according to Washington reports received here today.

It is said antagonism between the two great American labor unions has become increasingly bitter and intensified since Mr. Lewis, former head of the Congress for Industrial Organization in 1939, resigned and the report added he had tried unsuccessfully for six years to settle the differences between the two labor unions up to the time of his resignation.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Mr. Green may resign from his post as president of the American Federation of Labor and be succeeded by George W. Meany.

RAIDS CARRIED OUT ON SOVIET BUNKERS

German Planes Help Troops Effect Breach in One Sector on Eastern Front

SPRING OFFENSIVE SEEN

Recent Meetings of Axis Military Officials Suggest New Move

D.N.B.
BERLIN, January 20.—A formation of German bombers supporting the defensive fight of the German troops on the Eastern Front effected a deep breach in strong Soviet bunker positions at a certain sector of the Eastern Front.

In regard to the fighting, the bearer of the Knight Cross, Lieutenant Baron von Malapert, made the following statement, "We stormed the Soviet bunker lines in a blinding snow storm. The enemy positions were so much covered with heaps of snow and so well disguised that we could recognize the bunker line. However, whenever a bunker complement, nervous, started firing, we could see from the flashes of their guns where their positions were located.

"It was, after all, a peaceful sight in the deep snow, but this suddenly changed when our bombers arrived, letting loose their deadly missiles. The bombs tore gigantic craters into the monotonous snow-covered field and all of a sudden everything was enveloped in grey colored clouds of smoke from the explosions. Concrete bunker walls were torn apart, tops were blown high in the air and gigantic fountains of frozen mud and clay shot into the air. Everything lasted for only a few minutes, resulting in wiping out of several heavy concrete bunkers so that our infantry units could push forward without finding any more effective resistance."

Two Ships Sunk

D.N.B.
BERLIN, January 20.—A German fighter formation on Sunday sighted a strongly secured convoy about 200 kilometers off the North African coast between Be Asi and Agedabia.

The German planes immediately attacked, dispersing the British convoy. Two ships totaling 16,000 tons were severely damaged as well as a transport of about 6,000 tons. Owing to bad visibility the sinking of the vessels could not be ascertained.

Axis Planning Attack

Domei
VICHY, January 19.—A strategy for an Axis spring offensive was believed by military observers to be in the making as recent movements of important German and Italian civilian and military officials between Axis capitals recently have become intensified, according to a Havas report received here from Sofia today.

Following Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister's visit to Budapest, it was said that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, has had several parleys with the Foreign Office of Hungary.

Meanwhile, Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command, is scheduled to meet the Hungarian Chief-of-Staff, and it was also indicated that other military leaders now stationed at Sofia, Ankara, Bucharest, Bratislava and Budapest are likely to attend.

It was concluded that this gathering may serve to produce plans for a titanic spring offensive against the Allies.

SPEED LIMIT REGULATED FOR VICHY AUTOMOBILES

40 Kilometers Per Hour Maximum for Motor-Cars in Villages, Towns, Cities

Transocean
VICHY, January 8.—The speed of automobile traffic in cities as well as in the countryside was regulated by a Government decree published in yesterday's official gazette.

According to the decree, the maximum speed for automobiles, trucks and motor-cycles must not be more than 40 kilometers per hour in villages, towns and cities.

On the open road, automobiles and motor-cycles may travel up to 80 kilometers per hour and auto-buses and small trucks up to 60 kilometers.

All vehicles with a load of more than two tons, however, cannot travel at a speed of more than 40 kilometers even on open roads.

CZECH ARMY TO INCREASE WITH YOUTH VOLUNTEERS

Regular Military Formation of Protectorate to Divide Into Battalions

Transocean
PRAGUE, January 5.—Several hundred volunteers between the ages of 18 and 24 will be enlisted to supplement Czech troops, according to an announcement in the newspapers today by the Inspector-General of the Czech Government troops.

Only Czechs may join. The whole force will number about 7,000 men. It is a regular military formation of the Government of the Protectorate, which was drawn up shortly after the establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

This force is distributed throughout the country in battalions. One section of it acts as guards for the State President at his castle.

Receiving Bombing Instructions

A group of gallant Navy airmen, who are given instructions by a unit commander at a certain base on the foremost front. (This picture was taken by Takiguchi, a member of the Navy Press Corps).

Drive on Fortress Called Tough Work

(Continued From Page 1)

Port Arthur, General Nogi sent an emissary to the commander of the forces defending the stronghold with an advice to surrender. The reply came on August 18. It rejected General Nogi's proposals as a whole.

"The following day saw the start of operations against the enemy stronghold. The fortress was so important to the enemy that it was considered that with its fall, the war would be at an end.

"There were few bases, which were so strongly fortified as Port Arthur. It had a naval port, which according to many experts was impregnable.

"Back of the fortress city were hills, standing from 200 to 300 meters from sea level, with strong forts constructed under the supervision of experts from Russia, which then was ahead of other countries in the art of constructing forts.

"At daylight on August 19, the artillery units of General Nogi's army simultaneously began attacks on Higashi-Keikan, Shoyo and other forts protecting Port Arthur. Charges by infantry units followed.

"The Japanese suffered reverse after reverse. Their progress was tardy. Several units had to advance over a field strewn with bodies. There was a regiment, which was decimated in a battle at the end of which it was found that it was under the command of a superior private, all his superiors having been killed. In a battle for one of the forts protecting the stronghold, a death band of 3,000 men, under the command of Major-General Satoru Nakamura, was mowed down by enemy fire.

"Autumn came, but there was little progress in the operations against Port Arthur.

Death-Defying Men

"With the advent of winter, both attackers and defenders dug themselves in. Not infrequently happened was that the Japanese barely advanced a matter of 50 centimeters in a day. We are told how death-defying Japanese soldiers, loaded with explosives, blasted themselves in enemy trenches.

"General Nogi frequently visited the field hospital. He would attend to wounded soldiers in person. He was so tender that many patients desired to die in the General's arms.

"The losses suffered by General Nogi's army were tremendous until the attack was concentrated on the 203 Meter Hill under a new strategic plan.

"This particular fort, the strongest point in the line of forts defending Port Arthur, was carried toward the end of 1904.

"From this point, which overlooked Port Arthur, the Japanese bombarded the enemy stronghold with heavy batteries. Shortly afterward, on January 2, 1905, to be exact, white flags were displayed over the fortress-city.

"General Nogi's army succeeded in reducing Port Arthur considered by many military experts as impregnable. The will of the General and his subordinates to capture the fortress won.

"The Japanese Army, which captured impregnable Port Arthur may be counted upon to capture equally impregnable Singapore."

Attack on Verdun

General Ogata tells of how the Kaiser's forces failed to reduce Verdun in the last World War.

The French fortress, according to the General, was not very strong. He thinks that the Japanese Army would have carried it comparatively easily.

"The fortress of Verdun was not impregnable," says General Ogata. "It was rather badly equipped. Yet it survived the German attack in which the picked units of the Kaiser's army participated.

"The Germans had to fight on two separate fronts. Marshal Falkenhein, chief of staff of the German Army, decided that German arms should be turned to France first and then to Russia.

"At the beginning of 1916, the third year of the war, strong forces under the German Crown Prince advanced on Verdun. They evidently desired to carry the French fortress at a blow.

"The fortress was rather in a neglected state. Some of the forts protecting the city were manned by only a dozen officers and men. The French had figured out that the Germans would be the last to think of taking the fortress, which then was not so important to the French Army.

"Marshal Falkenhein reached a different conclusion. He thought that the French would make it a point of honor to defend the fortress city to the last. The critical decision was made by him that Verdun should be captured whatever the price was.

Both Sides Suffer

"The German onslaught on Verdun began on February 21, 1916. In the first part of the campaign, the Germans were successful. However, after June, the German advance was retarded. As a result, Marshal Falkenhein was held responsible, and eventually was disgraced.

"The battle of Verdun lasted for nearly a year. The Germans threw troops of a strength of 60 divisions into the struggle. The German losses ran to 500,000 men killed. The French, who employed forces of the strength of the attackers in the defense of the fortress, lost more than 350,000 killed.

"The successful defense of Verdun was the more remarkable in that the Germans brought the best guns known then into play against the French stronghold. The routes of supply to the fortress were in French hands. But this cannot be the whole explanation of the success, which attended the French efforts to hold the fortified city.

"I am tempted to think that the Japanese Army would not find any great difficulty in taking Verdun. No fortress in the world is strong enough to withstand an attack by one large death-defying band, which is characteristic in the Japanese Army."

Heroic Death Reported Of Commander Uchida In Wake Island Action

Lieutenant-Commander Kin-ichi Uchida died a heroic death while discharging his duty during the Pacific operation, it was announced by the Navy Office on Sunday afternoon. The announcement disclosed that the late Lieutenant-Commander Uchida, while participating in an attack on Wake Island on December 23, 1941, sustained a fatal injury in his forehead and subsequently, succumbed to his injuries. He is survived by his wife, mother and an elder brother in Fukui City.

Ikeda Appointed Navy Civil Chief

(Continued From Page 1)

Governor-General of Chosen is General Jiro Minami.

The Japanese Governor-General is similar in status as the supreme administrator of Britain, America and France in their respective colonies, but there is a big variation in competency between the Governor-General of Taiwan and that of Chosen from the point of view of the Japanese Government organization.

Chosen Directly Under Throne

That is to say, the supreme administrator of Chosen is under the direct control of the Throne and, consequently, does not take orders or instructions from any of the Ministers. He is authorized to administer general affairs, with the exception of the exercise of judicial power, and to enact orders substituting law, but he must first obtain the approval of the Throne through the Premier. He is not, nevertheless, placed under the supervision of the Premier.

The Governor-General of Taiwan, however, is placed under the supervision of the Minister of Overseas Affairs and, moreover, according to the nature of the business, he is subject to control by the Communications or Finance Minister. In other words, higher officials are placed above the Governor-General of Taiwan and, therefore, he is not All Powerful.

The Governor-Generals were placed on a direct Imperial appointment system and originally, admirals or generals were appointed to the post for Chosen and vice-admirals or lieutenants-general for Taiwan. With the reform of the Government organization in August, 1919, however, it became possible for civil officials to hold that post.

With the Imperial appointment of a Governor-General for the Hongkong Occupied Area, the number of supreme administrators of the Japanese possessions have increased to three, namely, Admiral Hasegawa for Taiwan; General Minami for Chosen and Lieutenant-General Isogai for the Hongkong Occupied Area.

Swedish Volunteers Formed

D.N.B.
HELSINKI, January 19.—A new Swedish company of volunteers will soon proceed from Sweden to the Finnish-Soviet front in order to participate in the European fight against the Soviet menace, declared Major Nils Palme, the leader of the Swedish volunteers registry office, who is at present visiting Finland. He added that among the new Swedish volunteers, there were numerous motor mechanics and specialists for tanks.

POLISH WORKERS NEEDED

More Laborers Necessary in Reconstruction Work of Poland

D.N.B.
BERLIN, January 20.—According to a report of the "Krakauer Zeitung" of January 15, the Governor-General of the Polish Protectorate, Dr. Frank, on the occasion of the New Year received, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the former Polish Ambassador to Berlin, Wysocki. The reason, underlying this conference, was to discuss the possibilities of employment of the Polish population for the work of reconstruction in the Government-General. On this occasion Ambassador Wysocki stressed the readiness of the Poles to contribute loyally to the work of reconstruction. At the same time, the Governor-General expressed his appreciation for the collaboration offered by the Polish population so far in the various fields of public and economic life in the Government-General.

Wearing Wooden Clogs Is Good Exercise, University Medical Authority Declares

The increasing difficulty of obtaining children's shoes should not cause any anxiety to parents as geta or wooden clogs are very instrumental in building up the muscles of our feet and toes, Dr. Kenji Takagi of the Tokyo Imperial University Medical College, pointed out in the Yomiuri Monday.

"It is sometimes thought," Dr. Takagi continued, "that the straps of the clogs is being simply held by the big and second toes. The fact is that they are being engaged in a muscular action of pulling up the straps. This is obvious when one looks at a foreigner who for the first time attempts to wear this kind of foot-gear. The clumsiness of his gait arises from the fact that he is merely dragging his clogs.

"When a Japanese wears his wooden clogs, he never drags them along but the clog appears as if it were attached to his feet, for the reason explained above. The use of the foot-gear enormously strengthens the little muscles at the tip of the toes, as well as their joints, giving them great flexibility. Frequently a Japanese sailor can be seen taking his shoes off when the deck is wet or sharply inclined for he finds that he can work better bare-footed.

"There are good points about shoes, too. For instance, it helps rectify flat-foot and enables one to go out on a long walk on a road where, one might otherwise injure himself.

"I'm not advocating any movement to do away with shoes but I should like to stress the importance of training children to be at home in shoes as well as in clogs."

CHUNGKING SHOCKED BY BRITISH DEFEATS

Useless to Resist Japan When Singapore Falls, Is Talk in Chiang's Circles

Domei
LISBON, January 19.—While the successive defeats of British forces on the East Asian front have deepened the distress of Great Britain and its Dominions, the Chungking regime, whose only hope has been the joint front with the Anglo-American forces against the Japanese, has received a great shock, according to a Chungking report received here today.

The opinion that there is no reason for Chungking to fight against Japan since the British do not want to effect a positive war against Japan now is gaining strength, the report stated.

Opinion Toward Japan

In Chungking, the dispatch declared, it is believed that when Singapore falls into Japanese hands, the Chiang Kai-shek regime might be obliged to stop positive resistance against Japan for a while.

Entertaining doubt over the recent transfer of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Chungking, to the new post in the Soviet Union, the Chungking regime understands the British step will greatly influence its East Asia policy.

However, as the British Ambassador has had a latent influence in the Chungking Government and has been a diplomat with pro-Chungking leanings, his recent transfer is understood in those circles to give opportunity for the rise of anti-British elements.

Chungking Remains Mum

Well aware of great defeats of the United States forces in the Philippines, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has made no response to the desperate American propagation of "Heroic Resistance of General Douglas MacArthur," the report said.

It was said that unless the United States should launch a positive counter-offensive against Japan and gain brilliant war results, the Chungking regime would not lend its ears to American propaganda.

Meanwhile, the report stated the voices of the United States and Britain are unreliable, is now heard in the Chungking regime.

FINNS REBUILDING VIIPURI

Work on Karelian Capital Progressing Despite Severe Winter

Transocean
HELSINKI, January 11.—The rebuilding of Viipuri, capital of Karelia, a large part of which was destroyed in the course of the war, is making good progress despite the severe winter.

According to the newspaper Uusi Suomi, so far 700 houses have been repaired, and the population now numbers 10,000.

The return to normal condition is shown by an announcement that the opening of the city's theater is expected shortly.

H.I.H. Prince Kan-in's Household History Covering 250 Long Years to Be Compiled

A complete record of the illustrious Household of His Imperial Highness Prince Marshal Kotohito Kan-in for 250 years back will be edited by Katsuzo Takeda, assisted by many other prominent persons connected with the Imperial Household, in obedience to the gracious command of His Imperial Highness on January 19, it was announced.

It was indicated that this was the culmination of the desire of His Imperial Highness who had been planning for a long time to pay tribute to His Highness' Ancestors.

The work will be completed in three years and will be undertaken by Mr. Takeda, formerly of the Library of the Imperial Household Department, as executive editor, and assisted by Zenjiro Taga, librarian to the Imperial Household Department, as assistant editor, Katsumori Shiba, also of the same Department, has been appointed advising editor.

The history will include biographies of about 50 Princes and Princesses, Ancestors of His Imperial Highness. The compilation will primarily be based on the materials gathered by Jun-ichiro Kuramitsu, an old retainer of His Imperial Highness' Household and from other sources such as temples and shrines and from the Library of the Imperial Household Department.

U.S. Fears Inflation, Price of Vital Goods Goes Up 12 Per Cent

Transocean
STOCKHOLM, January 9.—A marked increase of apprehension over a possible inflation has been noticeable in the United States since the announcement of President Roosevelt's gigantic armament program, according to a dispatch sent by the New York correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter. The U.S. Government has been asked by many quarters to take measures to prevent inflation. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, the price level in the United States has risen 12 per cent for vital goods, it was reported.

BRAUCHISTCH IS RESTING

Undergoes Operation—Strenuous Life Cause of Illness

Domei
BERLIN, January 19.—Field-Marshal Walther von Brauchistch, former commander-in-chief of the German Army, has undergone an operation several days ago and is resting easily, the High Command announced today.

The Field-Marshal has recently been relieved from the supreme command and he was succeeded by Chancellor Adolph Hitler.

The High Command indicated that successive cases of failing health among senior officers was due to the strenuous life they lead at the front, in the same manner as ordinary soldier in the prime of their lives, despite their advanced age.

INDIGNATION IS CAUSED BY BREAK WITH FRANCE

Egyptian Party Roused by Government's Decision—British Pressure Blamed

D.N.B.
ANKARA, January 20.—The Egyptian Government's decision to break off diplomatic relations with France caused intense indignation even within the ranks of the Egyptian Ministerial Party, according to reports from Cairo although it is generally known that this decision was only taken under British pressure. It is added that still greater indignation had been caused by the arrest of a number of French families who had been living in Egypt for generations doing a lot of pioneer work.

It is stated that a number of petitions had been addressed to King Farouk from various quarters requesting his personal intervention in this matter. Circles close to the Wafd Party energetically protested against the rupture of relations with France since a long tradition and ties of mutual friendship have been linking the two countries since generations. These circles are stressing that no reason had been given for this sudden break which is attributed solely to the intrigues of an influential clique of British officers on the staff of General Auchinleck.

ARGENTINA URGING COMPROMISE AT RIO

Suggests Each Republic Decide For Itself When to Drop Axis Ties

Domei
BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—Following a private conference between Dr. Getuilio Dornelles Vargas, President of Brazil and Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, it was agreed that Dr. Guinazu would present at the general session of the foreign ministers conference today, a draft compromise to the previous suggestion that the convening conference immediately sever diplomatic relations with Axis Powers en bloc, it was learned here from Rio de Janeiro today.

The compromise advocates local option, by stipulating that each South American Republic be left to its own discretion as to time and method of breaking diplomatic ties with the Axis Governments, it was disclosed.

Moving Against Axis

Domei
LISBON, January 19.—The attitude of the South and Central American countries at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers gradually has become more conciliatory to the United States proposal to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, with 19 of the 21 participating countries already expressing agreement to the move, according to reports received here from the United States today.

Conflicting reports, however, have been received regarding the attitude of Argentina. While American reports have stated that Argentina is in favor of revising its relations with the Axis Powers, a British source declared that the United States has been disappointed in the attitude of Argentina as it still is most emphatically opposed to such a step.

Dr. Getuilio Dornelles Vargas, Brazilian President will get in touch with Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, Argentine delegate and Vice-President, in order to persuade Argentina to modify its policy in line with the other American countries, according to the British reports.

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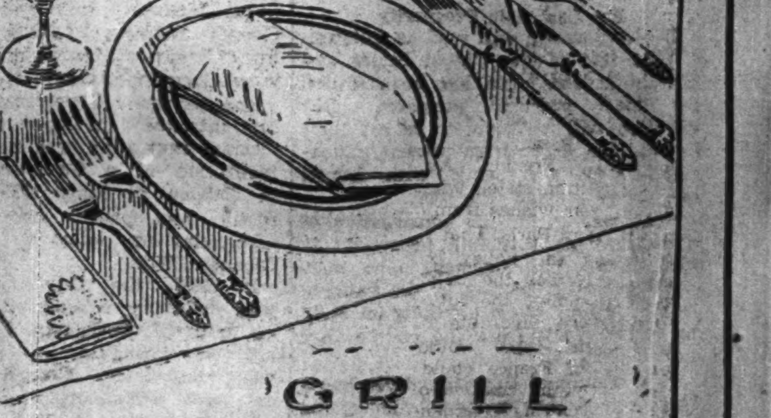

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YANO GIVES ACCOUNT OF HONGKONG FALL

Consul-General Returns to Tokyo to Make Report to Foreign Chief

"Through the Imperial glory, heavenly providence and gallantry of the Imperial troops bitter experience during my beleagurement at Hongkong for 17 days have turned to unbounded joy," Seiki Yano, Consul-General at Hongkong, told newspapermen at the Foreign Office shortly after his arrival at Haneda airport at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday from Fukuoka. Mr. Yano submitted a report to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo the same day.

The main reason for the fall of Hongkong within 18 days after the declaration of war was attributed to the powerfulness of the Japanese artillery. This was the opinion of a British artillery major who took part in the battle and who had honestly expected that Hongkong would be able to hold out two months, Consul-General Yano stated upon reaching Gannosu airfield, Fukuoka.

Gives Interview

In an interview with Domei at the Sakaeya Hotel Fukuoka, Consul-General Yano stated that during the battle of Hongkong, many British, who were pro-Japanese, were under suspicion and that the British hurt the feelings of the American Consul-General when the latter asked for a safer place to reside in view of the fact that his residence was located on top of the hill and was flatly refused.

The Consul-General also revealed that the Japanese Imperial Forces, immediately on taking over the British Crown Colony, have been actively engaged in rehabilitating the destroyed areas, and particularly public utilities. The Consul General stated:

"The first thing that the Imperial Forces did at Hongkong immediately after its fall was to restore the destroyed public utility facilities such as the water mains and power supply. The rehabilitation work is going on very smoothly, to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

"Next came the question of currency in the occupied region. After the formal entry into the city by the Japanese forces, a military order was issued, prohibiting the use of Hongkong dollars, although shortly thereafter, on January 12, a permit was granted by the same authorities permitting the use of dollars exchangeable at the rate of 50 sen.

Food Stations Set Up

"The pressing food situation was alleviated when the Japanese forces soon after occupying the island, established many food selling stations.

"At the outset of hostilities, I was ordered to stay in the Consulate compound with the rest of the members of the staff. I lost all contact with the Japanese residents. Anxious to find out how they were faring, I approached the local British authorities with a request that I be permitted to see how they were getting along. The request was granted. I saw the Japanese residents at Stanley Penitentiary on December 12. They told me that their treatment was very satisfactory and that their daily wants were being met kindly. All of them seemed to be in good health. At the same time, I was given the impression that the British authorities were doing this in view of the fact that they would subsequently be prisoners of war.

"Throughout the siege, the British were extremely afraid that someone might start a fifth column activity. Some British nationals who were pro-Japanese came under suspicion. One incident gave me the impression that the British and the Americans were not getting along any too friendly. For instance, when the American Consul-General asked the Governor-General of Hongkong during the battle for another house somewhere below the hills as his house was located on top of a hill where it was an easy target for the accurate fire of Japanese guns, the Governor-General refused to accommodate him and told the Consul-General to look for one himself.

"Soon after the fall of Hongkong, I had an opportunity of meeting a British artillery major who was laid up in Queen Mary Hospital. He told me that he had expected Hongkong to hold out two months and that the fact that it fell within 18 days after war was declared was due mainly to the powerfulness of the Japanese artillery."

UNITED EUROPE URGED BY FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Only Policy of Rapprochement Can Save France, Declares De Brinon

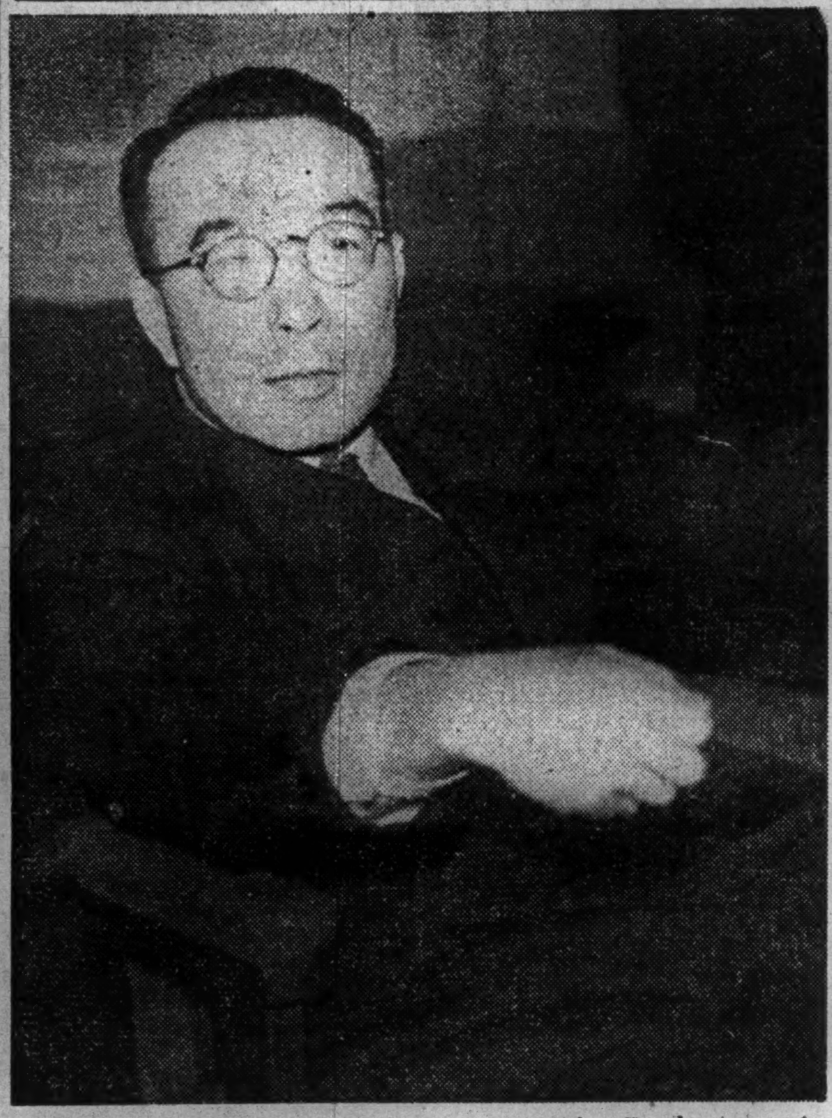
Transocean

PARIS, January 7.—The only policy which could save France, was a policy of rapproachement and collaboration, which Marshal Petain had inaugurated at Montoire, French Ambassador Fernand de Brinon stated when he received New Year wishes from the press representatives in Paris. That meant, he continued, that the policy backed by the Paris press was the only possible one. For this policy the future would offer even more favorable conditions than at present. One would realize that the fate of France could be improved only by the creation of an atmosphere of genuine confidence.

"France must understand the national revolution which marked the present epoch. Above all things an understanding must be reached with Germany in favor of a United Europe."

The French Ambassador asked the press representatives to defend this policy as a national necessity for France.

Reports to Gaimusho



Consul-General Seiki Yano who returned to Tokyo Tuesday to report to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on conditions in Hongkong after the Japanese occupation.

Malay Regions Abound in Superstitions; Natives Fear 'Anjin-utang'—Forest Dog

In Malaya, which is rich both in vegetation and animal life, superstitions are prevalent throughout the country. Some of these credulous ideas connected with the supernatural as observed by an enterprising reporter of the Kokumin include the forest dog or anjin-utang, which the Malays fear the most ominous.

Living mostly in the thickets in Perak and Pehang, this dog resembling closely a wolf in appearance generally appears in a pack of 10 or more raiding farmhouses to prey on sheep and goats. The animal is considered so strong that it can easily kill a buffalo instantly.

With Protruding Tongue

The superstition against this animal is so deep-rooted that if a Malay meets the anjin-utang drinking water, they believe the person would soon become blind. Close upon this superstition is another common belief quite amusing That is, if by chance a Malay should meet the forest dog, he must run at full speed and at the same time, stick out his tongue as much as he could. In this way, all ill lucks he is liable to bring on himself by the ominous meeting will be eradicated.

However, bad misfortune even death will occur to the person, if the animal should also simulate protruding its tongue in the same manner as the native, for the Malays believe he is sure to die within a year after this incident together with his whole family suffering fatally from some disastrous accident.

In view of the innumerable superstitions borne by the Malays, the correspondent warns that exporters should be careul in labelling their products. Some years ago, he said, before the outbreak of the current war, Malaya used to import large quantities of mosquito-sticks from Japan.

It so happened that among the many brands of the imported mosquito-sticks, it was found that one particular brand did not sell at all despite the fact all were equally good for killing mosquitoes. This placed the exporter in a quandry and he decided to get to the root of the trouble. It was not long afterward did he discover that his brand was boycotted simply because it carried the picture of a wild boar, the most despised and cursed animal to a Malay.

The bear or "babi" as the Malay calls a swine is so contemptible that the appellation, a swine fellow, is the most dastardly language a native uses in a heated argument.

Cow Highly Respected

On the other hand, there are two kinds of animals which are prized by the natives; namely, cow and sheep. The sheep is highly respected for its meat is considered the best in the diet of the Malays. As for cows, it is quite different for the animal is revered as most sacred. His respect to a cow can be illustrated by the fact that when a native sees a sleeping cow in this way, he will make a round-about way not to disturb the animal.

In this connection, a story is told of the embarrassment experienced by a physician, who once delivered a lecture before a group of natives on inoculation. When he disclosed that the vaccine he was using came from the cow, the audience was so roused that the lecturer found it difficult to pacify them.

Noted Germans Donate Warm Winter Apparel To Army on E. Front

Transocean

BERLIN, January 5.—Among winter clothing collected for Nazi soldiers on the Eastern Front are several interesting articles of wearing apparel donated by the relatives of famous Germans. For instance, Major Franz Immelman has handed in a pilot's fur coat, which had belonged to his brother, Max Immelman, famous German flying ace killed in the World War. Other interesting items are, a fur cap which had belonged to the German crack pilot, Oswald Boelcke, who was also killed during the World War, and a fur scarf, which was worn by the late President Paul von Hindenburg.

SABOTAGE IN EGYPT

Storehouses of British Military Authorities in Blaze

Transocean

ANKARA, January 5.—Acts of sabotage have been committed in several storehouses of the British military authorities in Egypt, such as for instance in the Suez, Ismaila, Alexandria and Heliopolis, according to reports from Cairo. Fires are also said to have broken out at these places.

Hitherto no arrests have been made. The British apparently attach particular importance to these acts, because of the frequency with which they have recently occurred.

British Submarine Sunk

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—The loss of the British submarine Perseus which belonged to the largest class of British submarines with a displacement of 2,040 tons was admitted by the British Admiralty. The submarine was 250 feet long and carried a complement of 50. She was built in 1929.

PORTUGUESE TO CLOSE ESTUARY OF TEJO RIVER

Permits Required by All Ships Calling at Lisbon, New Decree Provides

Transocean

LISBON, January 6.—According to a decree issued by the Portuguese Government, the Tejo River estuary below Lisbon is to be closed by the military authorities.

Henceforth no ships will be allowed to call at Lisbon or even enter the Tejo estuary without a special permit from the Portuguese navy. All vessels wishing to enter port will have to wait outside the barred entrance. An official of the harbor police will go aboard, and vessels may only proceed after being given a flag signal by the fortress of Sao Juliano.

Any vessel attempting to enter port without the necessary permission will be prevented from doing so by force. Portuguese fishing craft are excluded from these restrictions.

Similar regulations have also been enforced for vessels wishing to leave port. Local shipping circles pointed out that these regulations had been decreed shortly after a British patrol boat which had been damaged by German bombers at sea made for the harbor of Lisbon in an emergency call during the night hours.

CYPRUS PEOPLE WARNED

Transocean

ANKARA, January 7.—The British Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, C. C. Wolley, yesterday addressed a message to the Advisory Council of Cyprus, in which he admonished the population not to allow themselves to be ensnared by the apparent calm of present war conditions and by news of the German retreat in the Soviet Union and the successes of the Allies in Libya.

The people were called upon to redouble their efforts for the defense of Cyprus.

PACIFYING CHINESE IN S. SEAS BIG ISSUE

Seven Million Live in Co-Prosperity Sphere Outside China—Scholar Gives View

Pacifying the seven million Chinese inhabitants living in the South Seas is one of the key problems in order to consolidate the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a gigantic task now imposed on the shoulder of Japan, according to an eminent Chinese scholar, Hsieh Kuo-cheng, in an article carried by the Miyako.

Speaking on the subject of the War of Greater East Asia and the prospect of the Chinese residents in the South Sea Islands, the noted savant, who is an authority on the conditions prevailing among his compatriots first paid high tribute to the Chinese eking out their existence away from their mother country and for their great success in building up strong financial and economic positions without any aid from the Home Government.

7 Million in South Seas

"Approximately 90 per cent of the total Chinese residing or seven million out of their country are found today in the South Seas maintaining virtually all commercial activities of the regions where the Japanese Forces are fighting," declared Mr. Hsieh. "Consequently, what sort of disposition will be made of them by the Japanese will have an important bearing upon the culmination of the current war."

The number of Chinese residents in the South Sea area is commonly estimated between six and eight million. The principal distribution of them, he said, are 2,500,000 in Thailand, 1,700,000 in Malaya, 1,300,000 in the Netherlands East Indies, 500,000 in French Indo-China and 200,000 in the Philippines. However, actual figures may prove greater than those just given.

He declared the intelligence of the Chinese had made such remarkable strides that efforts to restrict their immigration were made by such countries as Thailand and French Indo-China following the outbreak of the China Affair but to no apparent success. Once the Chinese entered any country, they immediately entrenched themselves in the country and soon obtained strong economic power over the people.

Alluding to the Chinese position in Thailand, where they wield tremendous influence, Mr. Hsieh stated that the natives of countries like Thailand and its vicinity have no interest in commerce, which is practically monopolized by the Chinese.

This, he asserted can be verified by the fact that almost all shop signboards visible in the main street of Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, are bedecked with Chinese ideographs that it is called a Chinese city. Again, from 70 to 80 per cent of the population of Singapore is composed of Chinese.

"But that does not mean that Thailand allowed the Chinese to take free reign over the economic affairs of the country," he said. "When Luang Pibula Songgram of Thailand became the Premier of that country, he restricted the use of Chinese ideographs in shop signboards under the policy to restore commerce into the natives hand.

No Match for Chinese

Similar efforts were also attempted by Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, but they reaped no tangible results.

To the question popped out to him on what is the hidden power of the Chinese for their success, Mr. Hsieh declared:

"It can easily be best illustrated by their banks' transactions, which suspend business activities on all Chinese holidays. This will prove sufficient hint for any future ruler that he could not discount the power of the Chinese residing in the South Seas. The Japanese, realizing the Chinese influence have been giving careful attention to this problem for the past three years considering it from the angle of her relation to the disposition of the China Affair or to be more concrete, how to stop them from aiding Chungking through their annual transmission of many hundreds of million of yuan. The problem, however, is bound to bear a new character after the outbreak of the current war."

Asked about his opinion on the anti-Japanese sentiment, he declared the movement is fast ceasing to be a problem because the Chinese since the war realize that they must play an important role as members of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Hitherto, Chinese residing abroad were associated with anti-Japanese movements. They were able to resist Japan only when their relations with their home Government remained intact economically and politically. But when the Imperial Forces have consolidated all the key points as they do today and the relation of the Chinese living abroad and the Chungking regime is definitely severed, Mr. Hsieh feels that even the stubborn Chinese will automatically lose their antipathy against Japan.

Cooperation With Japan

Regarding the characteristics of the Chinese, the savant asserted that they are incorrigible lovers of peace and haters of social unrest. Not only will they thirst for consolidation of order after the reestablishment of peace but they will not prove slow in extending cooperation with the Japanese if certain amount of guarantee for their economic life is offered them.

In this respect, it is reported that the Chinese are already cooperating with the Japanese in Thailand, French Indo-China and in the Philippines. In the future when Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies join the family of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and when Britain, the United States and Chungking lose their grip over those areas, Mr. Hsieh believes the Chinese may cease demanding political attention from the Japanese.

Sultan of Johore Treasures Decoration From Nippon Most and Is Pro-Japanese

Pro-Japanese sentiment prevalent among inhabitants of Johore is attributable solely to the Sultan of the State, according to Ken Tsurumi, former Consul-General at Singapore, in an interview with a Miyako reporter Friday when Bato Paha, a key point in the western coast of Malaya, was occupied by the Imperial Forces.

Mr. Tsurumi returned recently to Japan from Singapore with the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia.

"The pro-Japanese Sultan of Johore treasures most an Order presented by Japan of all the decorations conferred on him by foreign countries," said Mr. Tsurumi, who continues:

"Other countries' decorations are displayed in his drawing room to visitors, but they rarely have an opportunity of seeing the Japanese decoration as it is stored away deeply in the safety-box."

Quoting another example of pro-Japanese sentiment of the Sultan, Mr. Tsurumi declares, the ruler took the trouble of writing in person to Mr. Tsurumi a letter in which he asked the former consul-general to book a passage for two Japanese women who were leaving the State after many years' service in the Sultan's palace because of the tense situation there.

Describing the topographical features of the country, Mr. Tsurumi continued:

"Bato Paha is a port town on the west coast of Johore and a key point of communications. A plain, instead of jungles, features the State. A road runs from Bato Paha to Kuluan where the largest airfield in the State is located. From Kuluan a well-paved highway 15 meters in width extends southward to Singapore."

This well-paved road will serve the Imperial Forces in their rapid and swift advance to Singapore more than ever, declared Mr. Tsurumi.

Prior to the outbreak of the current war, Japanese residents numbered more than 2,000 in Bato Paha and they were engaged in mining, rubber-cultivation and running of grocery stores.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR '42-3 APPROVED

Cabinet Formally Passes Spending Program Involving ¥ 8,698 Million

The 1942-3 spending program involving a sum of ¥8,698 million under the General Account of the Treasury, together with estimates for the principal Special Accounts, were formally approved at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

The formal budget for General Account as approved by the Cabinet amounts to ¥6,235,576,000 and supplementary estimate ¥2,462,857,000 totaling ¥8,698,434,000 Of the supplementary estimate, approximately ¥1,000 million is to be transferred to the Special Account of Extraordinary Military Expenditures. ¥500 million to No. 2 Reserve Fund of the Finance Ministry and a certain amount to the fund to be employed for the debt services.

These latter figures signify that the supplementary estimate actually is ¥786 million as previously decided on by the Cabinet on January 12. The adjusted 1942-3 fiscal plan for the General Account thus is limited to ¥7,021 million, instead of its face amount, ¥8,698 million.

The spending program under the General Account is to be covered by ¥5,733,938,000 of tax and other recurring revenues, ¥1,396,573,000 of bond issues, ¥54,000,000 of temporary borrowings and ¥1,573,523 of other extraordinary receipts.

The 1942-3 fiscal year expenditures, as divided among various Ministries, are:

Ministries	General accounts	Supplementary accounts
	(In thousand yen)	
Imperial Household	4,500	....
Foreign	71,078	10,646
Home	758,111	82,646
Finance	3,598,194	1,751,381
War	20,847	35,000
Navy	12,736	10,000
Justice	65,722	3,483
Education	262,692	36,991
Agriculture and Forestry	454,979	128,503
Commerce and Industry	309,086	247,041
Communications	430,870	83,159
Overseas	57,550	20,976
Welfare	189,205	53,666
Total	6,235,576	2,462,857

PENALTIES MADE HEAVIER

Netherlands East Indies Provides Against Crimes During Blackouts

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 5.—The Netherlands East Indies Government has introduced measures providing for severe penalties for crimes committed during air raid alarms or in blackouts, according to a Batavia dispatch.

Any ordinary robbery at such times will render the perpetrators liable to punishment of not more than seven years' imprisonment.

Robbery with violence carries with it the death sentence, which is also imposed for certain moral offenses or sabotage acts.

GERMANY HAS PLAN FOR BETTER EUROPE

Deat Claims Victors in Last World War Failed in Reconstruction Work

Transocean

PARIS, January 5.—Commenting on the reorganization of Europe, Marcel Deat writes in the newspaper Oeuvre today that, whereas after the first World War the victors signally failed to accomplish any work of European reconstruction, Germany, inspired by a sense of responsibility, has already commenced the task of establishing a new Europe on the basis of Continental solidarity.

The leadership assumed by Germany in the new Europe, Deat continues, was not conditioned by military conquest and hegemony. It has signified the substitution of a Europe founded on the hierarchical principle for the anarchical conglomeration of allegedly equal States of varying dimensions.

The writer points out that organic hierarchy demanded far-reaching economic solidarity as well as a certain degree of adaptation of social and political conditions of different countries to each other, but did not imply external uniformity. On the contrary, a duty was incumbent on each State to develop its own cultural forms to the utmost of its ability.

Deat concludes by emphasizing that France would not forfeit her personality as a result of her incorporation in such a system.

War Newspapers Popular

"War newspapers" published by Imperial Forces in their occupied districts in Malaya are proving very popular among native inhabitants as well as Indian and Chinese residents there, says a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base in the peninsula. Each war news in translated immediately into their respective languages to be circulated to all corners of the peninsula, adds the dispatch.

ORDER IN MALACCA PROGRESSING FAST

Chinese Cooperating by Tearing Off Anti-Japanese Posters To Start Life Anew

Restoration of peace and order is making a swift progress in Malacca which the Japanese Forces captured on January 14 reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent. The anti-Japanese bills posted at every corner of the city are being replaced by posters denouncing the British action and severely criticizing the Chungking Administration.

"Malacca, an important enemy base on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula," writes the scribe, "was reduced by the Imperial Forces on January 14 at 8:50 p.m. and the flag of the Rising Sun was at once hoisted atop St. Paul's Hill. Your reporter had an opportunity to accompany the Japanese Forces in their triumphal entry into the fortress and was able to witness the condition in the city immediately after the occupation.

"The streets were filled with Japanese troops and now and then, we encountered groups of British prisoners of war being led by the Japanese soldiers to an internment camp. It was only recently that the entire city was plastered with anti-Japanese bulletins, on telephone poles, fences, everywhere, by the Chinese communists. Now the friendly Chinese are tearing them off and are placing anti-British and anti-Chiang posters in their desperate efforts to start their lives anew through complete extrication of their dependency on Britain.

Chinese Cooperating

"The bridges and roads blasted by the fleeing enemy are being repaired with the cooperation of the Chinese public at an amazing speed. The numerous Chinese shops in the busy section of the town stand undamaged, but when I cast my eyes toward the opposite direction, I could see the remains of what once used to be elaborate buildings belonging to Britons and the enemy corpses lying beside the demolished structures. The huge clock on the church tower and the Malacca Government buildings, however, were unscathed, revealing the deadly accuracy of the Japanese bombings. Along the coast, your reporter could spot countless number of damaged tanks and munitions left behind by the enemy in their hasty retreat.

"The St. Paul's Hill within the city limits, the Jones Hill and St. Francis were all armed with rows of strong pill boxes, the machine-gun barrels from each of these fortresses looking menacingly toward the entire city.

"The atmosphere in the city, however, is very peaceful and the Chinese public is lending willing hands to the Imperial Forces in restoring the normal condition."

USE OF SECRET WEAPON BY ITALY IS DESCRIBED

For First Time Italian Press Publishes Details of Small Assault Boats

For the first time the Italian press published some details on the small Italian assault boats which operated so successfully in the harbors of Suda, Malta, Gibraltar and Alexandria, reports D.N.B. They are small, exceedingly fast boats which actually are torpedoes and carry a strong charge of explosives aboard.

In the attack upon Malta, the boats were brought up to the harbor of La Valetta by an Italian cruiser under the cover of night. The boats approached their target at first slowly, steered by a single man. The speed is then increased to the utmost so that the boat almost flies over the water. Nothing can stop it, except a well-aimed gun shot or a steel net. Before the boat crashes against the enemy vessel, the man who steered it, must get out. He presses a lever in order to be projected into the sea on an air-filled rubber seat. This seat constitutes a float, provided with an oar. Generally, the leader of the boat is taken prisoner, however.

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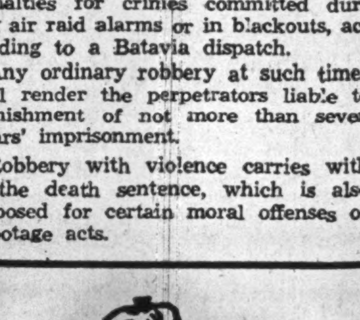

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BANKERS' NEW ROLE DISCUSSED BY YUKI

Economics to Play Very Important Part in War, Bank of Japan President Says

At the new year dinner party held at the Bankers' Club 6 p.m. Monday, Toyotaro Yuki, president of the Bank of Japan, made a speech in which he advised the bankers that they will have to take a broad perspective in coping with the financial situation and the Japanese currency problem because the stability of the currency is of the utmost importance to Japan in setting up the economic foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Salient features of his speech follow:

"Economics has never played a more important role as it does in the present War. War results by the fighting forces depends much upon the economic condition of this country. Consequently, the financial world must shoulder the great responsibility. People concerned with the economic system of Japan must strive to accomplish their duty with a resolution as firm as that held by the soldiers at the front.

"We have experienced great changes in the economical world since the outbreak of the China affair. However, it is clear that greater changes will take place in the future as the scale of warfare itself has been enlarged since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Enormous changes are expected in the economic circles as well, because we are going to reform the basic principles of economy which have long been established on the basis of our relationship with the United States and England.

"Since the outbreak of the present War, we keenly notice that our mental view has been very much enlarged. It is a matter of felicitation that we have been elevated from the status of a small island nation by deserting the narrow-sighted point of view of the world. With this widened mental vision, we must do our utmost in developing the southern areas as well as Manchoukuo and China.

"Large-scale changes will henceforth take place in the lines of finance, industry and foreign trade. It is easy to foretell that control of all economical activities will necessarily be strengthened. As war can be carried out with the unconditional obedience of soldiers to the command, so the economical construction, which makes up a part of the present war, must be carried out by the financial quarters obediently, following Government control.

"The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a task that is easier said than done. We must be ready to tread a rough path for some ten years more before the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is completely established. The control of consumption and saving of funds should be the more vigorously urged in the lives of the people in order to create marginal economical power that may be released in the future.

"According to the new bill which is due to be introduced in the coming Diet session, the system of the Bank of Japan is to be reformed. The Bank of Japan will have its function enlarged and will become a purely national organization. On this occasion, I should like to emphasize that the stability of, and the public confidence in the Japanese currency is a vital question in the future in building up the economic condition of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I request you, therefore, to be as prudent as possible in dealing with the currency problem in view of the fact that the maintenance of stability in the currency set-up is the most important factor for the successful operation of economy."

Radio Program

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial talk on "The History of America and Britain's Crimes," by Akira Nakakoji.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Haruki Matsui; 31-letter Poem Recital by Gakujo Yoshimura.
8:00 News; Orchestra: Opera "Die Zauberflote" or "Magic Flute" Overture (Mozart) and "Symphony No. 35" (Mozart).
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Kobe Trumpet Band under Kazuo Mizushima: "Patriotic March" and others; Piano Play.
1:00 Narration: "The Mighty Submarines (1)," (S. Kurosawa) by Masayuki Mori.
1:30 Talk on "The Reform Living," by Zenichi Morisaki.
2:00 National School High-class Hour: Talk on "Resources in South Sea Sphere and Japan," by Dr. Masataka Ohta.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: Talk on "Surprise Landing of the Japanese Army," by Colonel Kinzo Nakajima, Member of Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.
5:00 News; Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 News for Little Nation; Sumo Matches (Phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour: Narration.
6:30 Story Telling "Mitami Ware," (C. Tsutsumi) by Shizue Matsukawa; Music.
7:00 Time; News.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement.
8:30 The Japan Broadcasting Wind Music under the direction of Itsuro Hattori; Xylophone Solo by Shinji Hattori; Opera "William Tell" selections (Rossini).
9:00 News; Nagauta Music; Samisen Concert by Sakichi Kineya and others.
11:00 News.

New Year — Southern Style

Japanese, whether civilians back home or fighting men at the front, must have their mochi (pounded rice cake) and pine decorations if they are to feel that New Year is here. The picture shows airplane tires and coconuts arranged to serve as New Year decorations in lieu of mochi and other trimmings. (Censored by War Ministry).

HASHIMOTO RECALLS LADYBIRD SHOOTING

Colonel Who Gave Order Tells Of Circumstances Attending Famous Incident

In his contribution to the January issue of the Koron (Public Opinion) magazine, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, retired, who came into the limelight as a result of issuing an order to open fire on the British gunboat, Ladybird, on the Yangtze during the Japanese operations on Nanking, vividly describes the circumstances that led him to give that command and goes on to explain the significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on July 7, 1937 I was commissioned to command a heavy artillery force and soon afterward, a major offensive was launched on Nanking. At that time, some 200 Japanese transports had already anchored themselves in Hangchow Bay and part of the Japanese units, effecting a surprise landing, hoisted flags of the Rising Sun at various points of the Chinese hamlets along the banks of the river. Since our contingent had a large number of heavy artillery, we were instructed to proceed to Shanghai where the landing of the heavy guns were believed simpler.

"We were to land in Shanghai and to catch up with the party which landed on Hangchow Bay. It would have been very convenient for us had we been permitted to march through the British concession but such a step, of course, was rendered absolutely impossible and consequently, we were obliged to take a detour around the outskirts of the international city, losing in this way a distance of approximately 12 miles.

"In our path was the Soochow Creek, noted for the fierce battle that took place between the Japanese and Chinese forces, and at the opposite side of the creek was located the Toyoda Spinning Company. Adjacent to this structure was the British concession. As soon as the Japanese forces withdrew from this region at the suggestion of the British who assured that they will patrol this area, they immediately permitted the Chinese soldiers to enter the concession and the Toyoda Spinning Company was converted into an enemy stronghold overnight.

Numerous Victims

"In crossing the Soochow Creek, numerous Japanest troops fell victims to the machine-gun fire concentrated on them from the spinning company, the cause of these sacrifices being ascribable to the action of the Britons who closed their eyes altogether to such inhuman conducts. It is apparently clear from these circumstances that the British, and not the Chinese, were the real enemies of the Japanese soldiers who died in action during this campaign.

"It was about the end of November, but an extraordinarily cold spell had already set in and the Japanese troops were compelled to wade through muddy fields, knee deep, on account of the prolonged rainfall, making the advance very trying to officers and men. Particularly so since most of my subordinates were men of over 40 years of age and to make things still worse, each one of them had to pack knapsacks, ammunition and provisions which weighed more than 65 pounds.

"What had specially attracted my attention during the march was the conduct of a weak but determined looking non-commissioned officer. The man was covered with mud from head to foot, and in an inexperienced manner, was leading a horse. When it was time for supper, he held fast to the rein and bending down, took off the cover of his rice pail. No sooner had he done so than mud and water dripped into the rice box but without a word of complaint, he finished eating the rice with only two slices of pickled radish and was ready to continue his advance. I thought to myself, 'such men makes victory possible for Japanese Forces on all fronts'.

"My men were arranged to form the extreme left wing of the besieging forces instructed to attack Nanking along the banks of the Yangtze. Wuhu was captured without much difficulty and the contingent spent a night at a spot about 15 miles away from the Chinese capital. That night, we received an order, instructing us to return to Wuhu to sink the transports by which the enemy forces were fleeing up the river from Nanking. Taking our position on the fifth floor of the Customs House building in Wuhu, we waited, fixing our eyes on the surface of the river enveloped in dense fog.

Gives Order to Fire

"Toward daybreak, we noticed three vessels transporting a capacity load of enemy troops and another ship, painted white, anchored at a spot about three to four thousand meters downstream and I gave order to open fire. The shells were first concentrated on three grey ships which were trying desperately to flee out of range but the fourth ship, the one painted white, instead of pulling away, steamed toward us. The hull of the vessel was badly damaged when our gunfire scored direct hits, but when I looked at it through a telescope, I was surprised to discover that it was mounted with several guns. Closer observation revealed that it was the British gunboat, Ladybird, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a U-boat several months ago.

"Shortly afterward, another ship of the same type was coming down-stream with what appeared to be a mark of the Red Cross on its mast. Thinking that the enemy was trying to find a means of escape by using this clever disguise, I ordered my men to open fire. The ship, however, anchored directly in front of us and it was then that I further found that it was not a Red Cross mark on the mast but a Union Jack, indicating it was a British ship. Some time later, the commander of the Ladybird and that of the second ship demanded to have an interview with me but since it was in the midst of an operation on the fleeing enemy troops, I refused their request.

"Their repeated pleas, however, finally moved me and they were led into my room on the fifth floor of the building. They asked me whether or not I noticed the British flag but I replied that due to dense fog and smoke screens which covered the water surface, it was impossible for me to see the flag at all. We captured both of these gunboats, but released them on the following day when the commander asked to be freed in order that they may save the crew of the American gunboat, Panay, which was also bombed by a pilot of the Imperial Navy units at about several miles down-stream.

Tells Story

"Two days after the Panay Incident, a Japanese destroyer came up-stream to report the war situation. When I asked the commander, who came to me personally, for some rice and sake, he immediately went back to the warship but returned only with rice. The reason he gave for being unable to supply sake was indeed amusing. He said:

" 'We were proceeding up stream from Nanking when we encountered hundreds of junks transporting enemy troops stranded between Nanking and Wuhu. They were afraid to proceed further since there was a Japanese commander (meaning me) at Wuhu who would dare to fire even if the Chinese ships are escorted by a British gunboat. As they were bunched together, it was very easy to sink them and each time the enemy junk was sent to the bottom, the sailors, in the height of their excitement, gulped down sake in big cups, drinking every drop by the time the enemy craft were annihilated.'

"Japan should have brought military action on the Anglo-American Powers at this very moment. Even after this incident, there were many occasions on which she could have declared war on these countries, namely, immediately after the outbreak of the second World War; the day after the signing of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy; after the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact with the Soviet Union; immediately following the German declaration of war on the Soviet Union and when the British and Americans froze Japanese assets. Japan, however, exercised forbearance and abstained from taking strong steps despite their knowing full well that the settlement of the China Affair was beyond possibility unless and until the Anglo-American menace was crushed.

"Finally, however, the long-awaited Imperial Rescript declaring war on these countries was proclaimed on December 8, 1941. The brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces during the past month are indications of the rise of Asiatic countries and the fall of Anglo-Saxons.

Downfall Hastened

"The near-annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the two capital ships, the Prince of Wales and Repulse, of the British Asiatic Fleet, the destruction of hundreds of enemy planes, etc. are doubtless serving to hasten the downfall of America and Britain. The foundations which they built in East Asia through centuries of crime and pillage are expected to crumble before the might of the Imperial Forces within this year and the next Kigensetsu (the Anniversary of the Accession of Emperor inmu), it is hoped, will be observed by the people as the day to celebrate, simultaneously, the victory and the bright future of the Asiatic countries.

"The people, nevertheless, should entertain no hasty optimism. The Japan-America war is believed to be transformed into a war of endurance and will not end at least for a century. We cannot afford to lose the war of ideas, economics and propaganda after winning the armed conflict, wherein lies the necessity that the people of Japan must strive to strengthen their stout determination. The time has come for the 100 million people of Japan to form a united front in crushing the Anglo-American countries and thus, to compile a new history for the Asiatic races. The European and American scholars always boasted that there is no other world history than 'that made by Europeans and Americans. Such contention, however, ceased to exist after December 8, 1941.

"The Japanese people must proceed with the spirit of creating a new world history. One glance at the map of Asia shows that there is no other country, with the exception of Japan, in this part of the globe which is an independent State. They are all either American or European possessions. The history of Asia, for the past three centuries, has been the history of racial tyranny, history of pirates and the history of slaves. The word 'Pacific' was derived from the significance of the sea on which the Anglo-Americans more or less peacefully exploited the wealth of one billion unfortunate inhabitants of Asiatic countries.

Opium Exported

"About one hundred years ago, Britain exported large quantities of opium to China in order to paralyze the Chinese but fearing the evil influence of the powerful narcotic, the British Government prohibited its export shortly afterward. However, this gave them ground for declaring war on China and as a result, Hongkong was annexed by the British.

"Japan has been constantly warning the Asiatic races of such danger of fighting the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese War, the Manchoukuoan Affair, etc. Not satisfied with their innumerable unlawful but lucrative invasions, the Anglo-American Powers attempted to extend their tyranny and sinister designs to Japan itself. The Japanese people should never forget the eve of the Meiji Restoration some 70 years ago. The real purpose behind the visit of Commodore Perry to Uraga and the call of James Render H. Harris at the port of Shimoda was none other than to deprive Japan of Loochoos and the Bonins (Ogasawara).

"The time has come, however, to repay all these unlawful acts of America and Britain with the declaration of war on December 8, 1941. The War of Greater East Asia is a holy task of liberating the peoples of Asia totaling 1,000,000,000 from the Anglo-American slavery. Now is the time for Showa Restoration and the World Restoration."

U.S. Star Is Injured On Tour to Raise Anti-Japan Funds

Carol Lombard, 40, the glamour girl of Hollywood and the wife of Clark Gable, was fatally injured on January 17 following an airplane crash, a special dispatch to the Nichi Nichi from Buenos Aires discloses. The famous blond screen actress, the dispatch says, was making a personal appearance tour in Indianapolis to raise anti-Japanese funds. She had sold out $2,000,000 worth of bonds and was returning to Hollywood when the disastrous accident occurred.

RUMANIA'S CEREALS PUT UNDER CONTROL

Principal Kinds of Grain Must All Be Sold to State or Organs Designated

Transocean

BERLIN, January 11.—Monopolization of the entire Rumanian grain trade was one of the most interesting items during the economic week ending January 11. The principal kinds of grain must in the future be exclusively sold to the State or organs designated by the State. The export of grain will also be in the hands of the State, which measure is generally welcomed by European nations.

An announcement is reported to have been made in Sofia that this year's Bulgarian tobacco crop included 1,000,000 kilograms of Virginia tobacco, compared with 650,000 in 1940 and only 5,000 kilograms in 1937.

It may now be expected with certainty that within a few years time Continental Europe will be independent of imports of Virginia tobacco from overseas.

Much Attention Paid

Much attention was paid in the past week to news regarding the introduction of compulsory agriculture labor duty in France, which has become necessary since additional requirements in regard to farm-hands are estimated at 500,000.

During the week under review it became known that brown coal and ore production had greatly increased in Croatia, that new copper mines had been opened in France, and that all copper reserves had been confiscated in Portugal for the production of sulphate of copper, which is vital for Portugal's wine-growing centers.

Trade relations between Continental European countries further improved in the past week. A timber agreement was concluded between Sweden and Itay, and trade treaties were signed between Italy and Sweden as well as between Italy and Denmark.

Economic Negotiations Started

Economic negotiations also took place in the course of the week between France and Sweden, while France and Spain agreed to prolong the existing economic treaty until the end of 1942.

All Belgian clearing agreements which expired at the end of 1941 were extended with the approval of competent Berlin quarters.

Hungary is also negotiating with Croatia for the conclusion of a definite trade agreement. In addition, a company has been formed in Hungary for promoting economic relations with eastern regions.

At Sofia, a German-Bulgarian institute for scientific research was formed, which will deal with agricultural problems. Rumania also concluded her economic negotiations with Italy. At Leipzig, which is the center of the German book trade, a research institute was opened for the book trade.

Meat Ration in Sweden

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—Meat ration tickets will be introduced in Swedish restaurants as from January 21. Hitherto only ration tickets for bread, butter and eggs have been required in Swedish restaurants.

Today's Sports

INTER-COLLEGIATE SKI

5th and closing day of 15th Inter-collegiate ski tournament at Yonezawa City, 10 a.m.

SUMO

Professional matches, 11th day of spring matches at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku, main events around 2 p.m.

World Must Progress Or Fall

(Continued from Page 6)

try like that of the advanced nations. They have to use their poor resources most efficiently, or import materials from abroad with which to work up the articles and re-export them.

The industrialists and workers of these nations are obliged to toil much harder than those of the advanced nations, and be satisfied with much less profit, in order to come up to the latter nations. Were they to follow the process of the advanced nations in building their industry by the accumulation of private capital, which means the formation of bourgeoisie and their access to political power in order to keep in their own hands the construction and safeguarding of their industry, it would take a long period of time and keep the awakening demands of the masses of people waiting. Thus it becomes necessary for the state itself to control and accumulate the capital, and, if necessary, run the enterprise.

Political Methods or Forms

The totalitarian and other political methods of forms have come out of the inevitable demands arising from the special circumstances of each nation. So these are not to be denounced only because they did not follow the way of the democratic nations. On the contrary, democracy itself should be denounced, if the capitalistic nations masquerade under the guise of democracy and checkmate younger nations on the pretext of the latter carrying on social dumping, or by banning the legitimate international trade of these nations while they themselves reap large gains from the selling of large quantities of raw materials and many profitable products of high grade industry to those same nations.

In fact, there is a certain rising nation, that because of its narrow territory, scant resources, and overcrowded population, is compelled to toil hard, and further, to pay the advanced nations for imports of cotton, wool, iron, and other raw materials and high priced finished goods, little blessed with scanty earnings from export of its manufactured articles. In such a case, if the advanced nations, instigating neighboring nations against it, should blockade this nation, politically and economically, that would be putting it against the wall to choose between self-destruction or self-defense. Then, there cannot be any peace at all. But who is the disturber of peace, the oppressed nation or the capitalistic nations? Peace is to be treated not only from the viewpoint of the capitalistic nations but from that of all others.

(To Be Concluded)

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

Kyushu. Constitutionally weak from early in life, he became a disciple of Shiki Masaoka, a pioneer in the realm of Haiku poetry who also left a great impress upon the movement for the reform of Waka poetry as well. Under this master he studied both the Waka and Haiku method of sketching from life and nature.

Above all he dealt with the Waka, and aside from his posthumous work Nagatsuka Takashi Kashu (Collected Poems of Takashi Nagatsuka), he published during his lifetime a great many essays on poetry and, as indicated in the accompanying review, proceeded from the study of sketch-portraiture to the writing of a number of novels. He has to his credit such works as Sumiyaki no Musume (Daughter of a Charcoal Maker), 1906; Sado-ga-Shima (The Island of Sado in the Japan Sea), 1907; Imo-hori (Digging Sweet Potatoes), 1908; Kaigyo-i (A Medical Practitioner), 1910; and Rinshitsu no Kaku (The Guest in the Next Room), 1911. But his most elaborate as well as his best work, after all, is Tsuchi (Earth). —(K.B.S.)

(The End)

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EXPERIENCED baby-amah and cook-amah wanted by Japanese family of mother and baby. Good salary offered. Apply Box 456, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GENERAL office assistant by German concern wanted. Must be fluent in writing and speaking English and accurate in translation, typing, etc. Well-educated young applicants need apply with complete curriculum vitae together with references to Box 1509, Japan Times, Osaka.

WANTED: Advertising designer or artist, also for color painting, by a German magazine. Please apply Box 455, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German family at Omori, cook-amah and house amah, couple or separate. Good salary. Apply Box 464, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

MAN cook, speaks English, thoroughly experienced in foreign cuisine, best references. Apply Box 468, Japan Times, Tokyo.

CHINESE seeks position as cook in foreign family, anywhere in Japan. Shobai Sho, c/o Taiheiyo Apartments, 132, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

YOUNG man, aged 23, with knowledge of English and French, seeks position anywhere. Excellent typist. Box 574, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Apartments

TOKYO. The Friend House near Yoyohata-Uyehara Station on Odakyu line 10 minutes from Shinjuku. Suitable for foreigners, steam-heated, all modern conveniences. Telephone to Yotsuya 35-3795.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

SEMI-FOREIGN or foreign style house, centrally situated. Apply Dr. Tezuka, 383, Koenji 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 575, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Yokohama

IDEAL two-story foreign house, six rooms opposite Y.C. & A.C., partly furnished, radiators, fireplaces, garden, garage Apply Dan, 75 Mameguchidai, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

TWO rooms with bath on main Bluff to gentleman. Write to Box 576, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Instruction

WELL educated Japanese woman gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Experienced. Please apply Box 461, Japan Times, Tokyo.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

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INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required

Rugs—CARPETS

SANO YOKO

2,3-chome, Kojimachi, Tokyo

Tel. Kudan 33-2414, 0504

佐野洋行 麹町三丁目

For Rent, Tokyo

EUROPEAN style house, completely furnished, grand piano, refrigerator, modern conveniences including fireplace and flush toilets, situation convenient to transportation systems. Apply Box 467, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FULLY furnished house, foreign style, two-storied; 3 rooms, bathroom upstairs; dining room, salon, kitchen, downstairs; rent ¥100. Tatsuno, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu.

FOREIGN house, two-storied, suitable for foreigners, floor space 40 tsubo; drawing room, dining room, cook room, amah room downstairs; bathroom with gas geyser, two bedrooms, verandah; basement storeroom. Ryotaro Kobayashi, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-2969.

HOUSE, furnished including silver and linen, suitable for a single foreigner. Apply Yamada, 61, 2-chome, Ichibeicho, Azabu-ku.

SMALL furnished room in foreign house for rent, if desired with breakfast. Box 460, Japan Times, Tokyo

TWO-STORIED foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, servant quarters, garage. Apply Masujima's office, Tel. Ginza 57-4037.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONE owners can study English, French or German without teachers during leisure hours by Linguaphone system. One set of records including case and books for one language, Yen 225. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LEICA. Elmar 1:3, 5 F, 50 mm., with attachable range finder, yellow and red filter, Weston exposure meter. To highest bidder. Write Box 459, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

LADY'S bicycle, in good condition, wanted. Offers to Box 458, Japan Times Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid Apply Miura 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C Matsushita, furniture merchant, No 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448

WANTED 2 pairs of skiing boots, one large, the other medium size. Offers to Box 469, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Dai-ichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tramstop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-9417.

WARTIME ECONOMY NEARS COMPLETION

Financial Organizations' Control and Consolidation of Monetary Institutions Drafted

WIDE AUTHORITY PLANNED

Supreme Fiscal Control Agency Decided Which Will Help Shape State Policies

The wartime economic structure to cope with the War of Greater East Asia will be completed in the near future when the Financial Organizations Control Ordinance and the Ordinance relating to the Consolidation of Monetary Institutions are promulgated in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law. Both draft ordinances were unanimously endorsed at the 23rd general meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission held Monday at the Planning Board.

One of the most important features of Financial Organizations Control Ordinance is the dual control system. The ordinance stipulates for the establishment of various control associations over major banks, local banks, trust firms, life insurance underwriters and other financial institutions, and furthermore the creation of a National Financial Control Association, a supreme control agency over these many control bodies.

To Shape State Finance

The National Financial Control Association, under the leadership of the governor of the Bank of Japan, will participate in the shaping of the State monetary policies. This is another noteworthy characteristic peculiar to the association, because such a privilege has not yet been assigned to any of the key industrial organizations, including the Iron and Steel Control Association, Coal Control Association, Mine Control Association and the Shipbuilding Control Association. Consequently the president of the National Financial Control Association will be invested with a wide authority.

The general meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission was attended by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Finance Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi, Lieutenant-General Teichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, other officials concerned as well as members of the commission who represent economic circles. At the outset of the meeting, Finance Minister Kaya and Vice-Minister Taniguchi gave detailed explanation on the two draft ordinances. The new rulings will be applied only to Japan Proper for the time being, but in the not-distant future colonies will also fall within the purview.

To Cover Other Banks

Apart from the classified monetary control bodies, membership of the National Financial Control Association will cover the Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Pension Bank, People's Bank, Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Guilds and Wartime Financing Bank.

Matters which will be administered by the nation-wide agency include (1) participation in the mapping up of Government's financial plans, including the accumulation of capital, issuance of corporate debentures and the digestion of Government bonds, (2) the fixing of interest on bank deposits and loans, the guidance for the digestion of bonds and debentures and the facilitating of the financing of the industrial productivity expansion funds, (3) the extension of good office in the consolidation of financial institutions, (4) the advance of advices for the improvement of bank management and elimination of the competition among bank, (5) furtherance of the liaison between financiers and the key industrial control organizations and the superintendence over financial bodies.

Empowers Finance Minister

The Ordinance relating to the Consolidation of Financial Institutions empowers the Finance Minister to order the amalgamation of banks, trust firms, life insurance firms and others, whenever he realizes the necessity. The Finance Ministry, however, will refrain from taking such a compulsory step as much as possible.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the Finance Ministry to consolidate small bankers since 1927 when Dr. Eiichi Baba, then Minister of Finance, adopted the famous "One for one prefecture" principle. Consequently the number of commercial banks decreased from 1,283 banks for the end of 1927 to 186 banks at the end of December, 1941. The smooth progress of the consolidation move helped to consolidate the foundation of Japan's banking, but the authorities have recently felt keenly the necessity furthermore to spur the campaign.

Fujiyama Gets Post

Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has been appointed chief of the Japanese section of the East Asia Economic Conference at the directors' meeting held Tuesday at the head office, Koishikawa. The post was vacant since Yoshiaki Hatta left the conference to assume the portfolio of the Railways Minister of the Tojo Cabinet last November.

The meeting also elected Soichiro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister, and Junichi Matsuura, chairman of the Chosen Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as members of the board of directors.

Bill Clearings

January 20
(In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	224,053	165,790
Balance	39,096	27,168

¥8,698,000,000 Budget For General Account Established for 1942

The budget estimates in the general account for the 1942 fiscal year were fixed at ¥8,698,000,000 at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports. Of this figure, ¥2,462,000,000 is the supplementary budget estimates. When compared with the budget in the general account for the preceding fiscal year, which amounted to ¥8,657,000,000, the estimates for the current fiscal year represented an increase of ¥40,000,000.

DEPARTMENT SHOPS ADVANCE IN BOURSE

Shares Rise Stimulating Rally In Market Which Continues Till Close

Stimulated by the remarkable advances shown by the Mitsukoshi and Shirokiya Department Store shares, Tokyo Exchange rallied toward the close of the morning session, and continued to be firm in the afternoon session on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

During the early calls of the morning session, almost all shares were easy, but following the termination of the selling by discouraged traders, and the beginning of the profit-taking buying by jobbers a little before the close of the morning session, every stock began to move upward.

The shares of the Mitsukoshi and Shirokiya Department Stores advanced noticeably, and influenced by the marked rises indicated by these shares, Tokyo Exchange soared. Its bottom was ¥131.60 and its high, ¥133.60 in the morning. At noon, however, the stock was quoted at ¥133.00.

In the wake of the rally in the morning, a steady sentiment prevailed in the afternoon session. Welcoming the progress of the adjustment operations, Japan Petroleum, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, and Hokkaido Colliery rose steadily. Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥133.10, 10 sen higher than its closing price in the morning.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	63.1	u .1	63.4	63.3
Doi new (25)	34.9	u .4	35.1	35.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	152.1	u .8	153.7	154.0
Do. new (25)	94.4	u .2	95.1	95.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	98.0	99.0
Do. new (37½)	....	....	88.1	88.5
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.2	u3.2	73.1	73.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.5	u4.5	32.9	30.5
Tokyo Light (50)	67.8	u .1	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.2	d .3	111.0	111.4
Do. new (37½)	94.0	u2.2	94.1	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	99.0	d .5	99.8	100.8
Do. new (37½)	83.0	u2.6	83.3	83.3
Ishikawajima (50)	81.5	u1.0	81.8	83.0
Do. new (25)	55.2	u .5	54.9	55.8
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	132.0	87.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.4	u1.6	102.0	102.8
Hitachi Works (50)	76.5	u1.5	77.1	77.4
Third Section				
S. M. Railway (50)	....	....	68.0	67.7
Japan Fat (50)	63.5	d .5	64.0	64.1

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.05	106.05	106.05	106.05
Second 5s	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
First 4s	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	133.9	134.7	133.1	133.1
N. Y. K., old	110.5	111.0	109.6	109.6
N. Y. K., new	93.4	94.0	93.0	93.0
Kanegafuchi Spin	152.1	152.8	151.9	151.9
Do, new	94.5	95.0	94.1	94.1
Teikoku Rayon, n	88.4	88.8	87.9	87.9
Osaka Stock, new	73.6	73.6	73.5	73.5
S. M. Railway	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.6	103.6	103.0	103.0
Tokyo Light	68.2	68.2	68.1	68.1
Hitachi Works	76.8	76.8	76.3	76.3
Japan Steel Tube	79.5	79.5	78.6	78.6
Japan Oil	83.4	83.5	82.8	82.9
Japan Mining	64.6	64.6	64.4	64.4
Manchuria Ind	59.5	60.4	59.6	59.6

BUILDING MATERIALS HOLD UPWARD TREND DECEMBER

Move in Step With Rising Drift Of General Commodity Prices

Building materials continued upward last month in concert with the rising trend in general commodity prices, says the Chugai.

According to an investigation conducted by the paper, the December index of building materials was registered at 395 (taking January, 1941, as 100) which is 1.5 per cent higher than the figure for the previous month. Following is the December indices of major building materials: (Minus signs denote decline.)

	Dec. Index	Compared with Nov., 1941	Dec., 1940 (%)
Gravel	339	—	16.5
Cement	211	—	—
Brick	237	20.0	21.2
Stones	544	—	2.2
Iron goods	269	—	3.1
Copper plates	281	24.3	21.1
Slates	258	7.0	12.2
Glass	222	9.4	9.4
Lumber	497	0.4	7.6

Discuss S. Seas Resources

Matters regarding the development of the natural resources in the South Seas region were the most absorbing topic at a meeting held by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry here Monday. Discussion developed over the plan to reorganize the structure of the chamber.

SILK SPOT MARKET DECLINES IN BUYING

Suitable Goods Required for Home Use Scarce as Result Of Big Business

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, January 19.—A decline of the buying disposition featured the spot market last week, owing to a scarcity of suitable goods required for home uses, brought about by the series of big business for days past, the daily turn-overs being only 150 or 160 boxes of home use silk for the most part of the week, not to mention export silk, business in which was negligible. But the prices remained about stationary.

The futures market slowed down with buyers and sellers made indifferent by restrictions on the prices. Daily business was nearly entirely liquidations and continuations, the most people keeping away from the market without being able to form any idea as to a resumption of export business in the near future. Daily dealings were naturally so light as about 400 bales.

Arrivals have been still unimproved with reeling suspended for the New Year and for some other reasons. From the Yokohama Merchants' Guild returns, it may be noted that for the first half of January the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were only 5,379 bales at a daily average of 360 bales as against 1,200 bales for the same 15 days of December, showing a loss of more than two-thirds.

Re-Shipments Large

On the other hand, re-shipments from both ports were unprecedentedly large with 11,153½ bales; for the business days were only nine. This condition of supply and demand caused a heavy falling off in the stocks, which stood on January 15 only at 37,457 bales in both ports, being nearly one-half of what held about a month ago.

According to a report, home use and export silks took up 60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively of 28,722½ bls. held in Yokohama, and if the Kobe stock may be divided into both kinds of silk in the some way, the total amount of export silk left in both ports may be placed only at about 15,000 bales, even which are thought unavailable for actual business but for a small portion; for the principal part is held by leading reelers, who are not disposed to sell them promptly.

The total production of cocoons during 1941 amounted to 69,826,589 kwamme, consisting of 37,595,364 kwamme of the spring crop and 32,231,225 kwamme of the summer-autumn crop, according to an official report given out on January 15. Compared with 1940, the spring crop fell off 6,165,676 kamme, or 14.1% and the summer-autumn crop 11,554,118 kwamme, or 26.4%, bringing the yearly loss up to 17,719,794 kwamme, or 20.2%. A common reason for the decrease in both crops was a readjustment of mulberry farms, resulting in a diminution in their acreage. Besides, unfavorable weather conditions and insect damage were responsible for the result.

Government Takes Step

The Government held on January 17 the third meeting of the Silk Industry Control Committee and had plans for the production of silkworm eggs, cocoons and raw silk for the silk year 1942-1943 considered and approved as proposed by it. The plans have a production of 123,000,000 gr. of silkworm eggs, that of cocoons amounting to 80,000,000 kwamme in the maximum and 73,000,000 kwamme in the minimum, and that of raw silk amounting to 450,000 bales for filatures and 60,000 bales for handreels and duipons, all these productions being subject to an alteration according to a necessity to be created by the execution of the plans.

The most important question of the plans is how much quantity of export silk and short silk fiber will be put out. The latter's planned production is given as 2,250,000 kwamme, involving 15,000,000 kwamme of cocoons. As to export silk, no quantity is mentioned, but Director Ishii of the Silk Bureau stated at the Committee meeting to the effect that for next silk year a quantity of raw silk will be rationed for export, which is important for the purpose of supplying textile material to the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and particularly to the southern countries.

Important Official Talk

This is an interesting official assertion; for there was previously a rumor of export silk production not being officially considered. The production of 450,000 bale filatures planned is almost same as that in the altered 1941-1942 plan. How this quantity will be apportioned between export and home use silks is a question, and the market people seem to be thinking of the inevitableness of a reduction in export silk production somewhat from this silk year's altered plan. Even though no export should be made actually, the total planned production of 510,000 bales would not prove excessive in any way, according to an opinion, seeing that the recent actual home demand has been up to the monthly average of 42,000 bales of the planned total.

The Vice-President Seiji Yoshida of the Nippon Sanshi Tosei K.K. speaks through the columns of the Sanshi-Nippon of four important duties of the Japanese raw silk industry under the present war. One of them is to endeavor for increasing the production of cocoons per tan of mulberry farms; for it is necessary to obtain a production for this year as much as what planned last year, while 100,000 chobu of mulberry farms have to be converted into fields of national staple food.

For Market in Sphere

The second is to cultivate market for raw silk in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Japanese have hitherto depended too much upon America and Britain in the export of raw silk, but the Japanese raw silk trade policy is taking necessarily a sudden turn for reasons, which need no explanation.

The third is that the silk reeler himself advances to the line, where raw silk is made into fabrics and other articles for home use or export, without stopping simply at the line of raw silk production or trade. He has hitherto been contented simply and erroneously with the export of raw silk. This traditional error should be corrected at the present opportunity.

The fourth is to start the production of a short fiber from cocoons as planned since 1941. For this, the maker must be more trained technically, while obtaining material from China to make up for the shortage of its domestic supply, cooperatively with the Chinese raw silk industry. The mission of the wartime national policy to produce a textile material as substitute for wool and cotton yarn must be fulfilled by all means, concludes Mr. Yoshida.

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

El Dorado of North—Hokkaido—Built by Pioneers Like Miyakichi Itaya, Tokuichi Kuribayashi and Teppei Soma in Meiji Era

By HIROMU HIGUCHI
Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

The figure of Hokkaido loomed larger before the nation, especially to the land-hungry farmers during the first years of the Meiji era when the fuedal system in the country collapsed, yielding its place to the constitutional system.

Samurai, without their lords and swords, could no longer retain their high positions in society. Small merchants and tenant-farmers, who could not make enough money to live in comfort by selling goods and tilling land, set their faces north, and began to emigrate to Hokkaido in a steady stream from every corner of Japan Proper.

Soldiers Cleared Forests

The Meiji Government, which was very earnest to give more room for the people to live in, made extra efforts to develop Hokkaido by dispatching a great number of the soldiers on the active list there to clear the forests, and till the land instead of undergoing military training with rifles. These soldiers were called "Tondenhei" and 300 to 400 soldiers were picked up from each prefecture, and sent up to this northern frontier to assist the Government's development projects.

To promote the industrialization of Hokkaido, great brewery and sugar factories were built in Sapporo, and mines were developed one after another. Quickly responding to the call of the Government, aristocrats and wealthy merchants in Japan Proper visited Hokkaido and bought large tracts of land with the hope of carrying out modern and large-scale farming after the pattern of American agriculture.

70 Years Bring Transformation

Today, almost 70 years after the seeds of modern industry had been sown by the Meiji Government, Hokkaido is one of the most promising industrial belts in Japan. During the past 70 years, many industrial cities and towns sprang up along the seaboard and rivers. The first-class cities today are Sapporo, Otaru, Hakodate, Muroran and Asahikawa.

Hokkaido is larger than Taiwan, and its economic structure of the former is much more complicated than that of the latter. Once Sapporo was known as the metropolis of politics and learnings, and Otaru as the city of merchants, but today it is almost impossible to draw such a clear-cut line between these two cities.

The most famous and probably the wealthiest persons in Hokkaido at present are Miyakichi Itaya, Tokuichi Kuribayashi and Teppei Soma. All of them came to the island as pioneers during the opening decade of the Meiji era, and through their honest efforts, they procured their present fame and wealth.

The richest of the trio is Mr. Itaya, who is the president of the Itaya Steamship Company, and controls banking, railway and mining enterprises all over the colony. All of these enterprises are being managed by Mr. Itaya and his younger brother Junsuke Itaya, who is as shrewed in business management and resourceful in planning as his elder brother. The business network of the Itaya concern not only covers the whole of the Hokkaido but also Tokyo and Osaka. In this respect, Mr. Itaya can be called the businessman who can really represent the whole business world of Hokkaido.

UPHILL FIGHT MADE IN COTTON INDUSTRY

Thriving Japanese Business Had To Ingratiate Itself Into Rice and Silk Growers

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, cotton cultivation had been, to a small extent, developed in the western districts of Japan. Upon the mechanization of her cotton-spinning industry about 1882, however, it became necessary to import foreign cotton in large quantities, according to the Commerce Japan.

The Japanese officialdom eagerly sought for ways and means to promote the production of cotton, but Japanese agriculturists were convinced that there was more profit in the cultivation of rice for staple food and mulberry for silk than in that of cotton. Their reluctance to substitute rice and mulberry for cotton naturally precluded any notable increase in the production of cotton. Then, again, inferior quality and high cost remained with the home-grown product.

Cotton was first imported into Japan from China and India. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association and the N.Y.K. Line, in 1893, entered into a contract to import vast quantities of Indian cotton into Japan at a favorable rate of freight. The arrangement enabled Japan to compete successfully with India in importing cotton yarn into China.

U.S. Cotton Since 1886

American cotton was first imported into Japan in 1886. From nominal figures the imports grew tremendously as years went by. Egyptian cotton was first imported in 1898. Its imports increased in proportion to the Japanese output of fine counts.

To ensure a smooth and continuous supply of high-grade cotton, Japan's cotton men prevailed on the Diet to pass a bill abolishing import duties for cotton. The bill, which became law in 1896, caused an immediate decline in home production and made Japan dependent on supplies from abroad.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Prince Nariaki Shimazu, a feudal lord of southern Japan, established a foreign-style cotton spinning plant in his capital city. Later cotton-spinning was generally mechanized. Nevertheless, the flood of foreign products swept into Japan.

Mechanization Set

The Japanese Government, fully alive to the danger of jeopardizing the country's economic independence, made its efforts to promote the mechanized cotton-spinning industry. As a result, during the five years, 1878-1882, two model cotton-spinning plants were established, each equipped with 2,000 spindles. Further, constructive aid was rendered by the government in 1880 and 1881 when it sold on an instalment plan and without interest, many cotton spindles in various districts. The cotton men cooperated whole-heartedly and made the government endeavor a success.

By 1888, the domestic production of yarn had already reduced its import considerably. The situation was greatly improved by the agreement, effective 1893, requiring cotton-spinning mills each operating more than 4,000 spindles, to start turning out twenty-count threads.

Following the Sino-Japanese war, of 1894-5, sales of Japanese cotton yarn made great strides in Chosen. Further impetus was given to Japan's inroads upon the Chinese market by the Indian plague of 1896, which kept the Indian cotton plantations idle for several years.

World War Helpful

The last World War was a deciding factor in establishing Japan as a premier provider of cotton goods. With all their energies absorbed by the necessity for urgent arms replenishment, the Western Powers were compelled to abandon their textile markets in British India, the Dutch Indies and others. Calls for Japanese goods came from these markets in the meantime. Japan quickly grasped this opportunity.

But more significant than the new vista opened to Japan by the last World War was the Japanese invention of a new-type loom which allowed cloth production on a scale hitherto unheard of. Reoutfitting their factories, Japanese cotton men were soon able to turn out sufficient material to take over any markets no matter of what dimension. The end of the War saw a general shake-up in production methods, but the rationalization of the industry prevented any serious disruption.

Japan's Cotton Strong

Japan exported 2,725,000,000 square yards of cotton cloths in 1935, and 2,710,000,000 square yards in 1936. The outbreak of the China trouble in 1937 was responsible for a falling off in exports but nevertheless Japan still held the first place as the world provider of cotton goods. In spite of artificial trade barriers raised to block her textiles, Japan was successful in retaining her markets and acquiring new ones.

The foregoing lines delineate the course along which Japan's cotton industry trod. Thus Japan's cotton men attained to a high level hitherto unheard of, acquiring, as they did, a capability to supply the world with high-quality textiles at prices within the reach of all. As the attainment is manifest, so the capability stands intact, if now potential. Potential, so be it said in these days when the machines of international trade are much out of order. Whether potential or not, the capability stands instact, to be sure.

CLOTHES TO BE PUT ON TICKET SYSTEM

Cotton Import Blocked; Silk, Rayon, Staple Fiber Export To Sphere Needed

One of the main reasons that the Government has decided to conduct the distribution of clothing materials, clothes and their accessories through a ticket system is that Japan will not be able to import cotton from foreign countries for the time being, and at the same time, would have to export clothing materials made of silk, rayon and staple fiber to the countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Dr. Masataka Ota, the noted radio commentator on economic affairs here told the Asahi Monday.

"It is true," he said, "that if one buys two suits at a time, he cannot buy anything else during the rest of the year under the present clothing ticket system, but I do not think that there are many Japanese who purchase a suit every year. Most people in this country wear the same suit for three or four years. Some in the lower stratum of society might find it difficult for them to use the 100 points which are given to each individual for the purchase of clothes, their accessories and clothing materials a year.

Remember War Against Oppressors

"Those who complain of the enforcement of the clothing ticket system must remember that Japan is now waging a great war against the United States and Britain which might determine the future of this country. Every Japanese, man and woman, and young and old, must think of the war whenever he or she takes up the ticket and looks at it."

Meanwhile the Asahi reports that the 28 associations under the Tokyo Prefectural Federation of Fiber Goods Retailers' Associations, and the National Association of the Department Stores will be merged into one Tokyo Prefectural Fiber Goods Distribution Company simultaneously with the enforcement of the clothing ticket system February 1.

To Reduce Clothes Dealers

At the same time, some 800 silk and rayon wholesalers in the metropolitan area will be reduced to 200 while 500 cotton and staple fiber wholesalers will be reduced to some 30. Some of the employes of these wholesale stores will be given positions in the fiber goods distribution companies which will be established shortly in Tokyo and elsewhere in this country while others will be given jobs in other fields of the industry.

In this connection, the representatives of the Tokyo Prefectural Federation of Fiber Goods Retailers' Associations told the Asahi Monday that the introduction of the clothing ticket system would simplify business procedures to a major extent, and serve a great deal in preventing shady dealings of fiber goods among retailers.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 20
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,895,939
Over Issues	195,939
Deposits	747,562
Loans	482,645

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.1	— .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.0	+ .05
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	94.1	— .40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.70	+ .05
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	106.05	+ .10

9 POWER CENTERS GET CAPITAL FIXED

Distribution Corporations to Supply Electricity According To New Setup

The capital of nine electric distribution corporations through which the power supply will be controlled on a unified basis in accordance with the new electric industry structure has been fixed at the 17th meeting of the Electric Assessment Committee held Saturday at the official residence of the Communications Minister.

The capital of the Hokkaido Electric Distribution Corporation was fixed at ¥65,000,000; the Tohoku Electric Distribution Corporation at ¥164,700,000; the Kanto Electric Distribution Corporation at ¥805,000,000; the Chubu Electric Distribution Corporation at ¥200,000,000; the Hokuriku Electric Distribution Corporation at ¥138,000,000; the Kansai Electric Distribution Corporation at ¥560,000,000; the Chugoku Electric Distribution Corporation at ¥170,000,000; and the Shikoku Electric Distribution Corporation at ¥58,500,000.

The majority of the shares of these special companies will be taken up by those who are to be designated by the Communications Minister and the remainder is to be offered for public subscription, as shown in the following table:

Names of electric distribution companies	Allotment for designated firms	For public subscription
Hokkaido	64,829	750
Tohoku	160,343	750
Kanto	800,898	4,101
Chubu	172,782	6,804
Hokuriku	18,607	878
Kansai	496,755	10,497
Chugoku	163,087	1,912
Shikoku	58,413	187

JAPAN TRANSPORTS' RISE

Decides to Boost Funds Reflecting Forwarding Agencies Merger

The Japan Transports Company has decided to increase its capital to ¥110,000,000 in view of the smooth progress of the amalgamation of forwarding agencies, says Domei.

It was last autumn that the Japan Transports Company started to absorb the forwarding agencies in big six cities (namely, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe) at the suggestion of the Railways Ministry which has been driven toward the renovation of the land transportation system.

Since the absorption campaign will be completed by the end of next month, the transports company is now turning its attention to forwarding agencies in other important cities.

Money to be raised under the projected capital boost program will be appropriated for the funds necessary for the absorption of additional agencies. If the new plan is completed, the company will place under its control all the forwarding agencies throughout the country.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942

Roosevelt's Insolence

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress on January 6, makes a number of charges against Japan which cannot be permitted to go unchallenged.

He declares that "the United States is determined to see to it that the brave people of the Philippines will be rid of Japanese imperialism, and will live in freedom, security and independence." What does he mean? The Philippine Islands were never under Japanese rule. During the past forty odd years they have been under the rule of American imperialism and it will be entirely due to Japan should they regain their freedom and be able once again to live in security and independence.

In his message, President Roosevelt specifically declares that Japan's war against Russia in 1904 was fought in a scheme for conquest. That is the most dishonorable falsehood that has ever been uttered by the head of a supposedly first-class Power to justify the warped judgment and miscalculation by which he plunged his country into a war—a war which even his own people did not want. We do not know of a greater distortion of history than President Roosevelt's charge that Japan fought Russia in 1904 for conquest. His namesake, Theodore Roosevelt led the chorus which rang forth throughout the world for Japan's victory. He and the entire American nation agreed with us that Czarist Russia brought on the war by moving down into Asia step by step until it finally threatened to gobble up Korea.

You can read the scores of books that have been written on the Russo-Japanese War of 1904; you can, in fact, read any history of the world, and you will not find a single line to justify the perfidious charge which President Franklin Roosevelt has made against us in his message to Congress.

He levels similar distorted accusations against us with regard to Manchuria and China. He declares that Japan's scheme for conquest includes the domination of the Pacific Ocean by Japanese military and naval control of the western coasts of North, Central and South America. That charge is as vile and as groundless as his statement that Japan went to war against Russia in 1904 for the sake of conquest.

Everybody, most of all the President of the United States, knows that we did everything within our power to keep the hostilities in East Asia from spreading to other parts of the world and that we had absolutely no desire to meddle in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, least of all to "control the western coasts of North, Central and South America.".

President Roosevelt conducted the negotiations with our ambassadors in Washington all through last summer and autumn. He knows what sincere, earnest and whole-hearted efforts we made to remain at peace with the United States. He knows how he met these gestures by sending military assistance to our enemy, by cutting off trade relations with us and finally by inciting and instigating the British, the Dutch, the Soviet Russians and Chungking to form a military and economic encirclement to strangle us.

He knows and the world knows how we were compelled finally, against our will, to have recourse to the only means whereby men like President Roosevelt can be made to see the light of justice and righteousness.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, offers the ridiculous explanation that we did not wait for an act of war on the part of the United States before striking. What does he call the shipment of bombers and the sending of military experts and the dispatching of officers of the American armed forces to our enemy? What does he call the shipping of arms and ammunition and the enforcement of an air-tight economic blockade aimed at strangling us?

President Roosevelt declares that the United States is fighting for freedom of religion all over the world. Does he mean that the United States is fighting for religious freedom for the communists who have destroyed hundreds upon hundreds of churches, and who have murdered thousands upon thousands of priests? Does he mean freedom of religion among the communist troops in China? Does he mean freedom of religion for General Chiang Kai-shek who led the movement in Canton in 1926 to destroy all Christian churches in China, and who today is fighting side by side with the communist armies of China? If President Roosevelt means that, then why is the United States not fighting against the communists?

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, declares that the United States is fighting for racial equality. That would be laughable if it were not such an insult to the members of the so-called colored races. It is an established fact that there is less racial equality in the United States than in any other country in the world. Does President Roosevelt mean to imply that America is fighting Japan today to bring about racial equality for the American Negro? Can anyone be blamed for questioning the sanity of a man who advances such an argument?

President Roosevelt says that the objective of the United States and England is to liberate the subjugated nations. Does he mean the Indians and the natives of Malaya and of Borneo and of the Dutch Indies and of the Philippines? When did these enslaved peoples have any liberty? Certainly not after the Anglo-American plunderers and the Dutch invaded East Asia.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress declares: "For the first time since the Japanese and the Fascists and the Nazis started along their blood stained course of conquest they now face the fact that superior forces are assembling against them. Gone forever are the days when the aggressors could attack and destroy their victims one by one without unity of resistance. We of the united nations will so dispose our forces that we can strike at the common enemy wherever the greatest damage can be done. The militarists in Berlin and Tokyo started this war. But the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it."

How ironic! History and the Anglo-American depredations prove that those are the words which we should apply to the United States and Great Britain. Substitute the words "Americans and British" for "the Japanese, the Fascists and the Nazis," and the words "Washington and London," for "Berlin and Tokyo," and you have an exact picture of what is happening today.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, declares that the United States is fighting for freedom of speech all over the world. Does he mean that he is fighting for freedom of speech in Soviet Russia, where there has been absolutely no freedom of speech whatever since the Bolshevik revolution of 1917? Four days after President Roosevelt delivered his message to Congress, the British authorities in Singapore arrested two American radio commentators and newspapermen because they were utilizing the freedom of speech which President Roosevelt assured them their country was fighting for, and told the truth about the situation in Malaya. Today's news is that even the British people at home as well as the authorities in Australia are criticizing this attempt by British officialdom to curb the freedom of speech.

President Roosevelt declares that the United States is fighting for freedom of speech all over the world. If this is so, why is the press of America not permitted to report the sinking of the aircraft carrier Lexington? Why is it that the American people are still not being told the whole truth about the Hawaiian debacle?

President Roosevelt, in his hysterical frothings stoops to the use of such words as treachery, barbarous and bloodthirsty in describing us. Today's newspapers contain a few enlightening items regarding Japan's "barbarous, bloodthirsty conduct." Capt. George J. MacMillan, the American governor of Guam, arrived in Japan a few days ago as a prisoner of war. He declared: "I was given kind treatment. I learned that the Japanese Army is brave on the field of battle and very kind to persons who have surrendered. Please tell President Roosevelt that I fought to the last. I also want him to be aware of the fact that we are receiving kind treatment here."

Another American prisoner of war, Lieut. Charles D. Mott of the U.S. Air Force, who was shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft guns northwest of Bangkok in Thailand, declared: "Although I have known the Japanese in California, I really never had the chance to approach them so closely as now. All my former conceptions about the Japanese have been rudely shattered. In particular, the Japanese Air Force has aroused my admiration and respect for their wonderful organization, their indomitable fighting spirit, and their marvelous technique. The Japanese officers are very kind, and the discipline and understanding between the officers and their men, as well as their fortitude under difficulties, cannot but arouse my whole-hearted admiration." (In our Readers in Council column today, we print a letter from an enemy national on this subject.)

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, warned the American people: "We must not underrate the enemy." That President Roosevelt, of all persons, had the brazenness to sound such a warning to his people reveals the extent of his insolence. For, if ever a man under-rated another country, President Roosevelt under-rated Japan. It was this criminal misjudgment of Japan's fighting power which plunged our two countries into the present conflict. The last thing Japan wanted, as all Americans must be aware, was war with the United States. The majority of the American people also did not want to go to war with Japan. That is why they re-elected President Roosevelt to a third term in the presidency, believing that he would keep his promise to keep the country out of foreign conflicts. But Roosevelt betrayed the trust that was placed in him because he under-rated Japan, and now he warns his people not to under-rate us.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is an insult to the intelligence of all peoples, first and foremost to the American people.

KNOWLEDGE OF MORALS

Some men are born with the knowledge of these moral qualities; some acquire it as the result of education; some acquire it as the result of hard experience. But when the knowledge is acquired, it comes to one and the same thing. Some exercise these moral qualities naturally and easily; some because they find it advantageous to do so; some with effort and difficulty. But when the achievement is made, it comes to one and the same thing.

* * *

As soon as such a man shall make his appearance in the world, all people shall reverence him. Whatever he says, all people will believe it. Whatever he does, all people will be pleased with it. Thus his name and fame will spread and fill all the civilized world, extending even to savage countries. Wherever ships and carriages reach; wherever the labor and enterprise of man penetrate; wherever the heavens overshadow and the earth sustains; wherever sun and moon shine; wherever frost and dew fall, all who have life and breath will honor him. Therefore we may say: "He is the equal of God."

* * *

When the passions, such as joy, anger, grief, and pleasure, have not awakened, that is our true self or moral being. When these passions awaken and each and all attain due measure and degree, that is the moral order. Our true self or moral being is the great reality (lit., "great root") of existence, and moral order is the universal law in the world.

When true moral being and moral order are realized, the universe then becomes a cosmos and all things attain their full growth and development.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Letter of Appreciation From An Enemy National

To the Editor:

Through the medium of your paper, I would like to express my appreciation for the treatment accorded to me since the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and my own country, and trust that this letter will serve to reassure my Japanese and foreign friends in Japan, of whom I have many after 40 odd years of residence in the Island Empire.

I was staying at the Astor House, Tientsin, when war was declared and returned to Peking on December 24 to find conditions here as I am about to describe them in Tientsin during my two weeks stay there. While I am writing entirely on my own behalf, I can honestly say that without exception, both in Tientsin and here, everyone with whom I have talked to has confirmed that their experiences are similar to mine.

I was dressing when the Manager of the Hotel, accompanied by soldiers, visited my room and told me that war had broken out between Japan and America, and, all the guests were to proceed immediately to the main reception room of the Hotel. It was surely an "Eye Opener" and none of us needed any further instructions. After examining the Germans and Italians, of whom there were many staying at this English Hotel, they were allowed to go about their business. A list of the Hotel guests with their room numbers was drawn up, against which we were later on checked. During the intervals we were allowed to get breakfast and later on tiffin, while the others read, played cards and bend their elbows. Nothing was done to intimidate or make us embarrassed or feel our position.

At tiffin it was announced that we could go to our rooms. This I did not take advantage of as I was very much interested in watching a well organized and efficient machine at work. During the day and for days after, I watched the officers, soldiers, gendarmes, special service officers, etc., come and go, and never once did I see or hear of a single disagreeable incident. Each man had his job to perform, and he did it not only efficiently but without noise or lost motion. On the second day we were informed that we could leave the Hotel, but must remain in the British Concession.

During the first few days there were many Army trucks and cars operating, but these were soon replaced and Victoria Road commenced to assume a normal aspect with the large and small retail shops opened and a real Christmas atmosphere prevailing. You in Japan who know the innate love for children which exists in the soul of every Japanese will not be surprised to learn that within a few days the Japanese soldiers were organizing games, playing with foreign children and teaching them Japanese "Sumo", in Victoria Park, and I saw many officers taking snapshots of these youngsters who evidently reminded them of their own in Japan.

I could go on and write more but I think the above will serve to convey to all the treatment which has been accorded to me by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's officers and men in every service and department of these forces. We were assured by the Commander-in-Chief in Tientsin that we would be treated as gentlemen and that he expected us to reciprocate. As far as I am concerned and as far as I know they have carried out in full this assurance.

I traveled alone being, I presume, the first American to return to Peking from Tientsin. At the barrier my luggage was opened but only given a very superficial look over. None of my business papers or letters were looked at. In my luggage I had a Japanese "Furoshiki" which attracted the attention of one of the soldiers who made the remarks: "you have been in Japan," and to which I replied: "Yes, I landed in your country 44 years ago," which brought a smile all around. On the train, my passport and travel-permit were examined by a gendarme who made notes in his book, and without questions of any sort I was left alone the rest of the journey. I expected luggage and further passport examination on arrival at Peking, but nothing of the former happened and there was only the usual procedure as to the latter.

My house has not been visited during my absence or since my return and I move about as freely as before within the prescribed limit of six kilometers. Prices have risen a little, but this factor, I think, will be solved in the usual efficient manner by the Army. Food is plentiful, and as I look back over the last 33 days I feel sure that I have not painted the situation otherwise than it rightly deserves, I have much to be thankful for and take the opportunity to offer my thanks to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's officers and men as well as all the affiliated departments I have come in contact with.

W. W. TAYLOR

6, Legation Street,
Peking, North China
January 11, 1942.

Argentina Assumes Charge of Alien Interests

To the Editor:

I wish to inform you that the Government of Argentina has taken charge of the interests of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Norway and Greece in the Empire of Japan.

Under the circumstances, the Argentine Consulate in Yokohama will attend all the matters which fall under its jurisdiction pertaining to the interests of the nations mentioned above, at the office of Wakao Bldg., 3rd. floor, from 9.00-12.00 a.m. and from 1.00-4.00 p.m., telephone Honkyoku (2) 2931.

DR. FERNANDO A. BIDABEHERE
Consul
Argentine Consulate
Yokohama

January 12, 1942.

WORLD MUST PROGRESS OR FALL

Liberty and Equality, Not Pet of Democracy, Assured To Secure Peace; Attainment Depends Upon People Walking Path of Humanity

By MAKOTO UGA

Part II

In order to secure true peace, liberty and equality, the essentials of democracy, should be widely assured to every nation of the world. Naturally this is a prelude to the awakening of the majority of the people of the junior nations to their religious and social duties and privileges.

The idea of liberty and equality is not a pet of democracy. Any man and any nation, when awakened, desires to develop without any direction or control of another. There is no teaching of the sages of the world, the oriental no less than the occidental, which did not touch upon the ideals of democracy in its conception of the path of humanity and brotherly charity.

In fact, the human race consists fundamentally of co-existing and co-operating beings, not necessarily of antagonists. The mutual aid, the solidarity of the human race and its harmonious progress as a whole is not impossible by nature, and this is the way to the peace of the world. After all, the attainment of permanent peace can be said to depend upon whether the leading men or nations refrain from self-interest and walk this path of humanity.

Egoism Restrained

As regards the restraining of egoism aforementioned, the following matters should be taken into consideration:

1. It is man's absolute right to live his life, materially and spiritually, as perfectly as possible. Therefore the question of bread and butter as well as the national question of the welfare of the people is most fundamental.

2. All creatures grow and so cannot remain in the same state for ever. Moreover, the aspiration of man for improvement is the cause of the progress of the human race. This aspiration will materialize only by a full development of man's inherent characteristics. The question of liberty is, therefore, how to alleviate the outside fetters placed upon this development. That of equality is how to let all people have an equal opportunity to display their special abilities.

3. In human society, man is not able to live without any relation to other lives. Though he may have his own individualisms and accordingly be an independent being, he is only a part of the whole of the society to which he belongs. From this point of view, a seemingly separate individual life is not entirely an independent unit. Therefore, should the activities of men be ruled only by the one sided view of its individualistic aspect, there would occur difficulties and conflicts too hard to solve.

Fundamental Rule

Both sides of human existence, the individual and the social, should be considered. Thus mutual aid and collaboration must be the fundamental rule. A man, for instance, cannot be a good husband, a respectable family member, or a useful member of society, unless he is harmonious with other members of the whole. For the benefit of the whole, the individual person, as its part, must restrict his individualistic interests. Hence, the liberty and equality above mentioned is to be limited to some extent.

There is no absolute liberty and equality in any sense politically, economically or socially. If these are limited for the benefit of one's own interests, they are rather to be called selfishness or avarice, and will turn to despotism or tyranny, on the one hand, when hampered openly and politically, or to exaction and oppression, on the other, when cunningly misused for profits. As a matter of fact, it cannot be denied that men are unequal in physical strength, mental ability, and conditions of surroundings.

Rich and Poor

Indeed, some are long-lived, others short-lived, some rich and others poor. Furthermore, one profits while another loses. They cannot labor for all they need. It is obvious that some products in certain places are abundant while scarce in others. However, if one is put in a proper place to act according to one's capacity and redeem one's shortcomings, on the one hand, and mutual assistance and free exchange of goods are allowed, on the other, the highest value of human life could be realized and the race as a whole would have no inconvenience in promoting their lives.

Therefore, a man, if weak or of small capabilities, should be protected and put in a proper place and not left back to the wall. At the same time one who is able and self-sacrificing, should be rewarded reasonably according to his merits. The co-existence and co-prosperity of human society thus, will be easily carried out.

As regards nations, even if their international positions should be decided by their natural resources, population, national spirit or industriousness, history and tradition, etc., co-existence and co-prosperity would be possible by allowing them proper space and free interchange and mutual assistance.

Future of Capitalism

Capitalism, which in the history of human civilization is the product of liberalism, has rendered an inestimable contribution to the material progress of the human race in modern times. Nevertheless, there has been some antagonism against it, which still now is going on and forms an anti-capitalistic movement. Why is this so? The answer of this question may be found in the fact that the capitalist is neglecting the natural end of capitalism which is to contribute to the welfare of the people, and is only taking advantage of it for his own interest. Capitalism is only one of many methods to promote mutual wellbeing and prosperity, and as such is consistent with the real spirit of democracy. But the capitalist himself is often disposed to wander far from this spirit.

The capitalist, however able he may be and whatever enormous capital he may have accumulated and however powerful he may have thus become; is not capable of increasing production with his capital alone. Only with the cooperation of the brain and brawn of workers and also the participation of the consumers will his production be complete. As to the production of goods itself, there exists a co-related tie between capital and labor, so the capitalist and the laborers must have a mutual solidarity. The intrinsic value of capitalism to the progress of human civilization is in supplying better but cheaper means of living or quicker yet more comfortable methods of transportation for the masses of people, to make their living easier and better.

Enemy of Humanity

Hence, if the leading class under capitalism seeks only the increase of its own interests at the expense of the masses and indulges in extravagant living, it should be rather called the defiler of the mission of capitalism and the enemy of humanity. The real end of capitalism ought to be sought in lessening of the wide differences in the distribution of wealth among people, and to spread the benefits of material civilization in all districts and homes.

So, the coming new capitalism, standing by its intrinsic mission, needs to be distinguished from the hitherto ruling capitalism of self-interest, and should be one of co-prosperity yielding benefits not only to the capitalist but also to all others. As the necessary consequence of this, private enterprise, even though permitted, should be conditional or limited, for instance, in dividends, otherwise it will necessarily develop into a public or state capitalism.

The emancipation of the individual, the acquisition of personal liberty, and the full display of one's ability, should have been the principle for the development of capitalism and of the monetary system. Meanwhile, however, the capitalist, accumulating great monetary profits derived from mass production, took the place of the then reigning power, to dominate the people by this accumulated money power, and at last became the world plutocrat.

Needs Mass of Consumers

Mass production needs a mass of consumers and a vast market. In case the consumers have plenty of means to purchase, or the produced goods are cheap enough to be purchased, there will be no trouble, but after they are once tempted by the vision of the newly produced goods and yet are short of means, they will become discontented with their hitherto limited living standard and demand increase of means. Thus capitalism makes the question of living for the mass of modern people not merely one of bread and butter, but of the high cost of living.

Of course, capitalism, though self-interested, quickens the expansion of welfare by urging the elevation of the standard of living of the masses. Now, this expansion of welfare, at the same time, is the necessary condition for mass production, because the consumers, when better conditioned and increased in number, augment and diversify their demands for products, thereby meeting what mass production requires. Mass production, and the vast market and increased consumption (causing expansion of welfare) are related to each other as cause and result, but the fact that they do not work so smoothly together makes the weak point in capitalism.

The desire of the consumers for better living and the desire of the capitalist for larger profits are not easy to harmonize, the growing desire of the former far outpacing that of the latter. To be sure, there would be no way of solving the problem, unless the capitalist be content with diminished profits or contrive new processes of production in order to reduce the cost. If he does not try new devices or inventions and yet only dreams of renewing past profits he will inevitably have to face the decline and fall of capitalism.

Exploitation of Smaller Nations

Turning now to the international problem, the advanced capitalistic nations of the present, ought not to try to keep their easy-made profit policy of the past, and leave younger nations to strive with diminished profits. Up to recently, the advanced nations, in seeking new profits from the backward nations, have made use of material civilization as a means of exploitation, in such forms as investment of capital, undertaking of industry, development of concessions, or selling of their manufactured goods.

But, in general, the people of a new country, even if backward in modern culture, are used to being awakened by this introduction of civilization to a desire for the development of intellect and an aspiration for a higher level. It is only natural that a backward nation comes to build and manage modern industry for itself and have its people enjoy a better living.

Material Civilization

The present material civilization may be mainly attributed to the mass production of modern industry. Thus the industrial nations got ahead in their development, acquired large territories or vast colonies and abundant natural resources all over the world, and accumulated enormous capital because they led all other nations in the construction of modern industry. As a result of this, the younger nations mostly have small territories and poor natural resources and thereby lack good conditions for building up indus-

(Continued on Page 4)

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

TSUCHI (Earth)

1910

By TAKASHI NAGATSUKA

Part II

It is in the faithful reproduction of these varied phases of life among farmers that the first interesting feature of the present work is noted. Not only this, but a penetrating insight which goes beyond the mere delineation of such details, and almost to the very bottom of things, is strikingly evident here. Though appearing in an age when Proletarian literature was still unheard, it was nevertheless inevitable that it should deal exclusively with phenomena and hence with an individual case, yet its realism is presented in a form which takes in everything within such limits.

Consider, for example, the prejudice the ruined landed farmer Urei harbors against Kanji, who had always been a tenant farmer. The figure of Kanji, hustling restlessly about his work and acting obsequiously toward his landlord living next door, elicits only a contemptuous reaction from Uhei, who still retains the pride of his former independence. When Uhei meets with the misery of keeping himself alive on a diet consisting of but two sen's worth of subsidiary articles, he cannot easily refrain from showing the despair in his heart.

Kanji, on the other hand, maintains the firmness of his spirit and a cheerful front, even when faced with the necessity of stealing to make a living. This is something that has a deeper significance than mere differences in individual temperaments, and it is brought out here in clear relief. This, moreover, accounts for the fact that the work is valued highly at present as a pioneer novel of the peasantry. It also accounts for such stirring remarks as that of Soseki Natsume, the distinguished author, who said that "when daughters begin to want to indulge in the luxury of patronizing the Imperial Theater, I should certainly wish to have them read this story."

Novel of Peasantry

In point of the minuteness of its realism, this may well be said to constitute a product of this country of which she may be justly proud. Yet it is obviously not what is generally characterized today as a novel of the peasantry. For though its realism is minute, the author has made no attempt to grasp or disclose class distinctions in a peasant village. Rather, he has endeavored to discover in the depths of this darkness that harmony which results from human affection—indeed, he did discover it. Whether we look into Kanji's love for O-shina, or his considerateness in looking after Uhei, or, further, into the attitude of his landlord and the latter's wife living next door, who undertake to help Kanji's family in a variety of ways, or the change which Uhei finally manifests in his state of mind—in short, no matter where we look in the story, we note this fact.

Above all, one is clearly impressed with it in those closing scenes as spring comes at last after a long winter, wherein Kanji's and the kind neighbor's families, whose houses had been burned down together, show their tender, mutually harmonious feelings in a warm suffusing light. Herein lies the author's ideological point of view. And it is because of this outlook that his work is entirely different from the so-called novel of the peasantry. Nor, despite its microscopic realism, can it be regarded as a mere naturalistic novel. In short, it is in this fact that the historical and singular qualities of the work reside.

At the same time the realism of the farmer's life is not made to constitute the scheme of the work in its entirety. Rather, it is clearly dealt with as simply one of the elements which are fused with a greater aspect of nature. This consists of very delicate depictions of nature, of repeated descriptions of the recurrence of the four seasons, and of the projection of the various phases of life among farmers, as pointed out above, in the bosom of this ever-revolving Mother Nature. In this sense the work may be regarded as a kind of literature of nature, or it may be considered as a story that treats of nature as supreme and human affairs as subordinate to it. And in this respect the work can be taken as a development of the Haiku method of sketching from nature and life, such as the author had studied, or an example of how Haiku portraiture, with the taste for the beauties of nature as its keynote, has melted together these delicate realisms of human affairs and fashioned them into the form of a novel.

Flavor and Aroma

It need hardly be emphasized that this quality invests the work with distinctive nuances and flavors. In other words, the work possesses the sort of intricate quality in which, while it pursues the Haiku tradition of portraiture and, what is more, brims with sketches of life that attain to a naturalistic minuteness, it is nevertheless permeated with a warmth of feeling that derives from an outlook which is essentially humanistic. Hence it follows that its flavor and its aroma are to that extent filled with an indescribable intricacy.

We have probably mentioned this elsewhere in the present series, but if it is true that the characteristic to which the people of this country are easily likely to incline lies in delving shrewdly, narrowly into a given tendency, yet in bringing together a wide variety of factors into a curious harmony, then it must be concluded that the present work exhibits this characteristic very well indeed. In any event it is a story which is interesting when analyzed and considered, deeply provocative when read.

The author, Takashi Nagatsuka, was born on April 3, 1879, in the village of Okada, in Ibaragi Prefecture, and died of illness on February 8, 1915, in Fukuoka Prefecture, on the island of

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Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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79TH DIET SESSION CONVENES TO START ON BUSY ACTIVITIES; MESSAGES BY LEADERS HEARD

82 Important Bills Wait Early Passage by Legislators

WAR REPORTS MADE

The 79th Imperial Diet called to session to formulate the wartime structure for effectively executing the Greater East Asia War was reopened this morning. Being the first regular Diet since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, its significance is noteworthy for not only is the huge budget for the coming fiscal year being submitted but 82 important bills necessary for the execution of the war and the development of occupied territories and southern areas are to be examined and approved.

The House of Peers met in plenary session at 10 a.m. this morning, and immediately listened to the address by Premier Hideki Tojo who explained the basic national policy in the execution of the war and particularly drew attention of the nation to the need of being prepared for prolonged warfare. Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo followed the Premier and spoke for 20 minutes on the diplomatic situation of the Empire.

War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada reported to the House of Peers on the progress of the war since the last extraordinary Diet.

Following the war report by the Army and Navy Ministers, Count Hideo Kodama opened interpellation, but the replies of State Ministers to his questioning were postponed until the plenary session of the House of Peers on Thursday.

The House of Representatives meeting at 1 p.m. this afternoon will also listen to the addresses by the Premier, Foreign Minister and Finance Minister. War Minister Tojo and Navy Minister Shimada will also explain the war situation to the House, Tadahiko Okada is scheduled to be the first interpellator of the House of Representatives this afternoon.

Foreign Minister Speaks

The message of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo delivered today in the House of Peers follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to address you at this time when the Imperial forces are achieving splendid results with American and British bases of aggression in East Asia crumbling one after another, and when the great task of developing East Asia is making rapid progress.

"First of all, I take this occasion to wish the gallant officers and men of the Imperial forces on the front further successes and good fortune in the field, and also to pay my sincere tribute to the spirits of those fallen in battle. I desire also to convey my respect and sympathy and best wishes to our fellow countrymen who are bearing untold hardships in the enemy countries or war zones.

"Notwithstanding invidious propaganda, let loose by the enemy countries, the greater part of the world has come to understand the true circumstances which have compelled Japan to plunge into the War of Greater East Asia which we—one hundred million strong, with an iron will—are now vigorously prosecuting to a successful conclusion.

"Needless to say, the emancipation or the rise of East Asia is not a thing that finds favor with the present leaders of America and Britain. But we are firmly convinced that, whether they like it or not, it is our historic mission to emancipate and to develop East Asia and we are marching forward toward the realization of this great task. Justice is clearly on our side as has been demonstrated by the spectacular military achievements attained by our armed forces.

For New Order

"As was already explained at the previous session of the Diet, the War of Greater East Asia aims at the overthrow of American-British world domination established through egoism, exploitation and aggrandizement. It is a war for the liberation of the entire East Asia and for the construction of a new order throughout the world.

"Consequently, the Government of Manchoukuo and the National Government of China have been actively cooperating with Japan from the very beginning, fully understanding our position in connection with the War, while French Indo-China has also been extending cooperation to us in various fields. Immediately after the outbreak of the present war, Thailand too, appreciating, as it did, its real significance, courageously decided to join forces with Japan in order to eradicate American and British influences, the root-cause of all evils in East Asia. On December 21, Thailand concluded a Treaty of Alliance with Japan. The Japanese Government pays respect to the leaders of the Thai Government for their far-sighted policy and I can assure them Japan's full sympathy and support in their constructive efforts. In fact the cooperation between the two

(Continued on Page 2)

Emperor Will Hear New Year Lectures Given by Scholars

Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress graciously will listen to a series of New Year lectures commencing 10 a.m. on January 23, in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace, reports Domei. Professors, to be honored by Their Imperial Majesties include Dr. Matsusaburo Fujiwara, Tohoku Imperial University, who will speak on national literature; Dr. Kiyoshi Wada, Tokyo Imperial University, whose topic will be Chinese literature, and Dr. Takaoki Sasaki, of the Imperial Academy, who will lecture on foreign books.

SPOKESMAN BLASTS PERFIDY OF BRITISH

Another Notorious Example, Says Hori, Referring to Arrest Of Burmese Premier

Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, lashed the British for their perfidy and mendacity as was notoriously shown in their recent arrest of Burma's Premier, U Saw, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents this morning. He termed the British pretext for the Premier's arrest as "laughable" and a "habitual betrayal by perfidious Albion of the people for whose welfare the British Government has always openly professed."

Mr. Hori stated:

"The arrest of Burma's Premier, U Saw, is another notorious example of the habitual fictitious propaganda which the Britishers are wont to employ. The British Government has always openly professed deep sympathy and understanding of the welfare of the people in its outlying Empire.

"It is a well-known fact that the people of Burma as well as of India have for a long time aspired for autonomy and had regarded Premier U Saw as a spokesman of its aspiration.

"It is laughable to take up the British propaganda pretext that the Burmese Premier had been conspiring with Japan for the autonomy of his own country, offering another example of the habitual betrayal by the perfidious Albion of the people for whose welfare the British Government has always openly professed."

Turning to Chungking from where the United Press correspondent reported that Sun Fo of the Chungking regime had stated to the United Press that the American and British aid to Chungking was not satisfactory and had intimated the possibility of a unilateral peace with Japan, the spokesman branded this Chungking propaganda as a "trick so often employed by the Chungking regime to intimidate the British and American Governments."

In expanding this remark, Mr. Hori stated:

"Chungking's position is merely one of the main links of a long series of betrayal by England, like that of Poland, Belgium, Finland, Greece and others with which we are quite familiar today.

"It has been reported that Sun Fo of the Chungking regime has stated to the United Press correspondent that the present emphasis of American and British aid to Europe is not satisfactory to the Chungking regime. A possibility of even a unilateral peace between the Chungking regime and Japan was intimated. This, of course, is another example of the tricks so

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S.-BRITISH POWER MUST BE SHATTERED, PREMIER TELLS DIET

First Victory Won, But Stubborn Resistance Still Expected in Future

JAPAN PUSHING BIG TASK

New Sphere Under Noble Conception Being Established—Every Effort Promised

The eagerly-awaited speech by Premier Hideki Tojo was delivered this morning in the House of Peers. Calling upon the nation to extend its fullest cooperation, the Premier, on his part, pledged that the Government will do its utmost to carry on the War to final victory. Premier Tojo, in his message extended a open arm to all the peoples of East Asia to join with Japan in the establishment of a new co-prosperity sphere and explained that although the areas deemed strategic and essential for defense of the area would be controlled by Japan, that the other regions would be appropriately handled as the war situation develops "in accordance with the tradition, culture and circumstances of each people."

The full text of the Premier's speech follows:

"I am deeply moved with trepidation that, at the recent opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet, His Majesty the Emperor has specially granted the gracious Rescript. In humble obedience to the Imperial Wishes, I intend, together with you, gentlemen, to devote all my power to the performance of the duties and attain the object of the war, thereby setting the mind of His Majesty at rest.

"It is indeed a matter for congratulation that, since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial forces have crushed all enemies, continuously achieving brilliant victories wherever they went, and have already destroyed in a short space of time most of the enemy's strategic points in Greater East Asia. Against the Chungking regime, too, we have increasingly strengthened our pressure, while our defense in the north is secure and adamantine. The power and prestige of our Empire is thus being enhanced both at home and abroad. This is solely attributable to the august virtue of His Majesty and for this we cannot but be profoundly impressed. To the loyal and brave officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy, who are winning these signal victories over a wide area by fighting with courage and vigor, overcoming the adverse elements, I wish to express my profound appreciation and tribute for their fortitude and accomplishments. I wish also to tender my sincere respect to the spirits of those who have died in defense of the country, and extend my profound sympathy to their families as well as to the wounded officers and men.

"The cardinal point in the War of Greater East Asia, which our Empire is now prosecuting, is to secure strategic bases in Greater East Asia and to bring the regions with important resources under Japan's control, thereby augmenting our fighting strength and, in close cooperation with Germany and Italy, to extend increasingly vigorous operations and to fight through until the United States and the British Empire are brought to their knees. The United States and the British Empire are, however, the countries which boast of their wealth and power as the greatest in the world, having for many years consolidated the foundation for their domination of the world. Even though they have suffered overwhelming defeats in the opening stage of the war, it is not difficult to imagine that they will stubbornly resist us and try to turn the tide of the war. We must, therefore, be prepared for difficulties of various sorts which may arise in the future and that the present war

(Continued on Page 2)

American and British Prisoners at Zentsuji Forget Shame; Interested Only in Dress Up

The American and British war prisoners who have passed six days in the internment barracks at Zentsuji are dead to all sense of shame and are enthusiastic merely in dressing smartly, says the Hochi. The same paper gives the description of the lives of those prisoners to the following effect.

Since they arrived at the Zentsuji internment camps, 489 American and British war prisoners, including ex-Governor General George J. MacMillan, have been spending their days rather pleasantly. They have already learned some Japanese vocabularies such as "Kon-nichi-wa" and "ohayo." They make it a rule to pay homage every day to the Gokoku Shrine, dedicated to the Japanese fallen heroes.

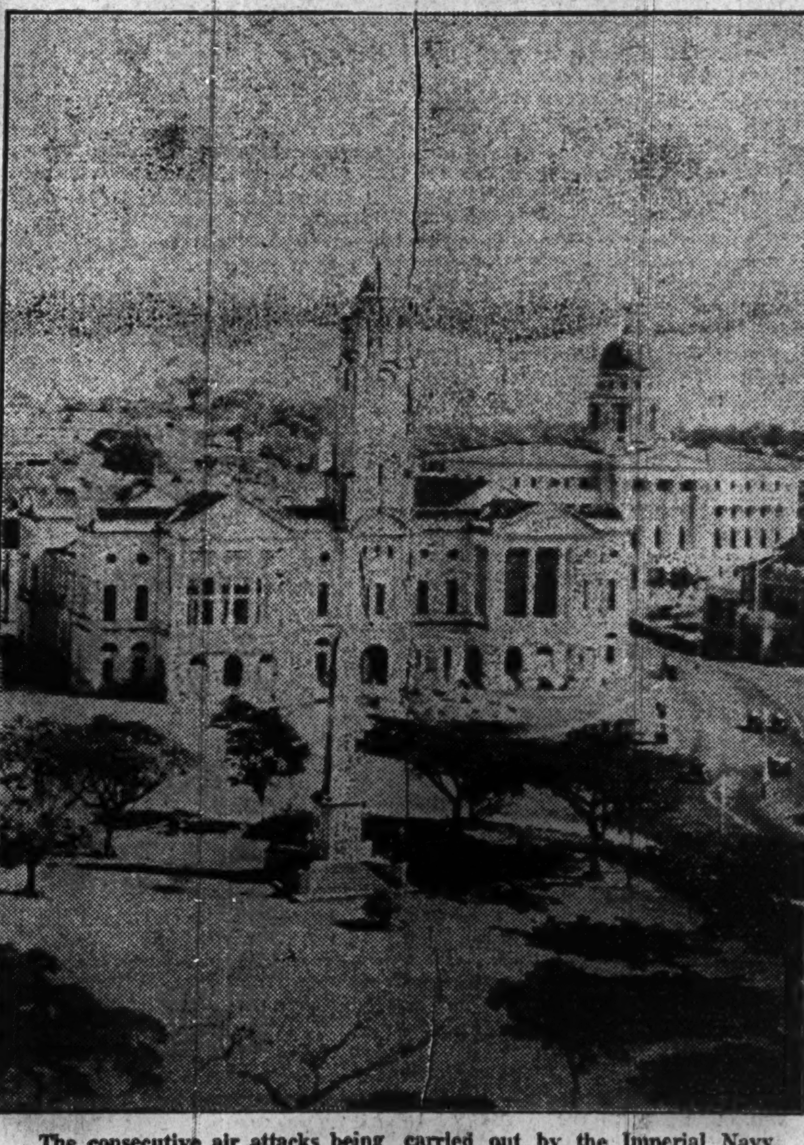
In the morning, the prisoners take exercise in the ground of the camps. When the exercises begin they invariably burst into loud laughter. Perhaps the Yankee dictionary contains no such sayings as "Men should die for the nation's cause," or "It is most dishonorable for a samurai to be taken prisoner," which every Japanese soldier keeps in his mind.

In the kitchen, the soldiers on cook duty are busily engaged in boiling rice and barley. They are supplied with soup and bread for breakfast, and boiled rice and barley for lunch and supper. The chief cook is a man named Egan who has his right arm tattooed. Questioned as to what his tattoo marks meant, he replied proudly, "This is an eagle, the mark of the army, and that the holly, the flower of Christmas."

In the living-rooms, the prisoners gather around the "hibachi", some reading books and others writing letters. When the Hochi reporter addressed one of them, saying, "I think you look very much like President Roosevelt," he said laughing "So do I." Their state of mind, which is quite indifferent to their own shameful condition, seems to prove the cause of America's defeat.

They wash their underwears and shirts often. Even as prisoners they are trying to keep up their dandyism. Besides, they are so egoistic that they will not spare a bit of charcoal even if another group is suffering from shortage of fuel. Perhaps, quite indifferent to the death of their war-comrades, they are content in having survived.

Targets of Japanese Raiders



The consecutive air attacks being carried out by the Imperial Navy and Army planes on the stronghold of Singapore herald the fast approach of its doom. Seen above, at left is the Victoria Memorial Hall, while next to it is the building of the Government-General.

STALEMATE SNARLS CONFERENCE AT RIO

Monday Meeting Postponed Indefinitely as Axis Tie Severing Is Opposed

The Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference which was to meet in plenary session Monday, January 19, at Rio de Janeiro was postponed indefinitely, owing to the opposition on part of Argentina and Chile to the proposed united front of the American countries against the Axis Powers, the Asahi special despatch from Buenos Aires reported Tuesday.

As the preliminary step, the despatch says, negotiations have been going on for some time among the delegates to the conference to discuss the clear-cut cessation of relations between the American countries and Axis Powers, which was chiefly promoted by Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela with the United States as the ringleader. The proposition was flatly rejected by Argentina and Chile, the result being the indefinite postponement of the plenary session of the said conference.

What is noteworthy concerning the situation, according to the report, is the movement of many leaders of the South American countries, and the varied reports afloat in this connection, some of which follow:

Compromise Mooted

Some quarters allege that Argentina has firmly decided to resort to every possible disturbance against the realization of the proposition, while other quarters say that a compromise has been already made among all the delegates to the conference. As a condition of the compromise, latter circles say that the severance of relations with the Axis Powers may be left to the discretion of each country, which can choose the most suitable steps in accordance with its peculiar domestic circumstances.

A report from Montevideo, Uruguay, meantime, says that a compromise has already been drafted to the satisfaction of all interested parties. Another report, by way of reinforcing the former, claims that the Argentine Foreign Minister is in receipt of the home Government's instructions that the compromise should be heartily supported, adding that the claim was neither denied or affirmed by the Minister himself.

A Santiago report alleges to the effect that all American countries, after all, would not succeed in bringing about resolute hostile steps against the Axis countries. The proposed conference would only result in the introduction of a joint declaration for tightening the relations among the American countries.

Noteworthy under these circumstances are other reports telling of the heated activities among statesmen to persuade Argentina definitely to join the anti-Axis camp. The U.S. Foreign Under-Secretary Welles is said to have met in close conference many times with the Argentine Foreign Minister. Brazilian President G. D. Vargas is reported to have had a close talk with Argentine President Ramon S. Castillo on January 18 over the international radiophone, while another report claims that Chilean Foreign Minister Juan B.

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS GAIN MORE ON FEODOSIA SECTOR

Soviet Troops Claimed Pushed Eastward—Stiff Battle Reported in Donetz

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—German forces yesterday pushed back still farther to the east Soviet troops in the sector northeast of Feodosia, the High Command announced today.

Fierce fighting still is raging in the Donetz Basin, as well as in the central and northern sectors of the eastern front, the communique said.

The Luftwaffe was said to have supported German ground operations along the entire eastern front yesterday, despite unfavorable conditions.

Referring to the fighting in North Africa, the communique said active reconnoitering operations and exchange of artillery fire between German and British batteries took place.

German aircraft yesterday raided British harbors, plants and supply roads in Cyrenaica and bombed British motorcar concentrations and camps south of Agedabia, Libya, the communique said.

German fighter planes were said to have crippled a large merchantship in the Mediterranean off Tobruk, Libya.

Bombardment of Valletta, Malta, British naval and air base in the central Mediterranean, by German warplanes was continued yesterday with "telling effect," the communique said.

BELGIANS' HELP ASKED

Advised to Collect Winter Clothing For Troops in East

Transocean

BRUSSELS, January 7.—The leaders of the Flemish organizations summoned the Belgians today to collect winter clothing for the troops in the East.

The head of the biggest Flemish party VNV, Staf de Clercq, declared: "The German battle is also our battle, for Bolshevism is a danger to all European countries. Realizing this, I also called up volunteers of the Legion to take part in this European crusade. We do not want to trail behind the German people also in our care for the troops in the East, and we want to contribute our share to the collection of furs and wool."

Reichenau Rites Planned

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—A State funeral for Field-Marshal General Walter von Reichenau, first commander of German mechanized forces during the Polish campaign, will be held at the Zeughaus, Unter Den Linden on January 23, it was learned today.

Siege State Lifted

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—Reinhard Heydrich, deputy of the Reich protectorate and Chief of the Secret Police, declared yesterday, that a state of siege imposed to date on the cities of Prague and Bruenn, in former Czechoslovakia has been lifted.

BRITISHERS DENYING BLAME ON OUTRAGE BUT SPAIN ADAMANT

Hand in Santa Isabel Attack Refuted But Madrid Holding London Responsible

M.P.'S WILL DISCUSS WAR

Churchill Facing Greatest Crisis Since Start of War—Sharp Criticisms Met

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—The British have insistently denied reports that British or Allied vessel attacked the Spanish port of Santa Isabel, on Fernando Po Island, despite the indignation created in Spain, and authentic informations received here, reported the German News Agency today.

As an answer to British lies, local political circles have called attention to a statement printed by the "Arriba", a Spanish journal, that any British attempt to shift the blame for the blunder on Degaullist forces will be in vain, for Spain will hold Great Britain responsible for any action of the latter's mercenery hirelings, concluded the report.

War Debate Blocked

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—In the course of the Tuesday sitting of the House of Commons, the Liberal member, Edgar Granville, tried to start an immediate debate on the war in East Asia. His motion to adjourn the House for an immediate debate on the question of sending sufficient airforce reinforcements to Singapore was not allowed by the speaker who declared this step as not in harmony with the order of the House. Earlier, during the debate, Prime Minister Churchill made his statement that he naturally was sharing in the concern about the situation in East Asia and that this question could be discussed shortly. He added that he was ready to open and close the debate himself. The much-discussed question of the defense of airports would also be raised according to Churchill's declaration which debate would be opened by the Secretary of State for Aviation, Sir Archibald Sinclair.

Since his return from Washington, the British Prime Minister is facing the greatest difficulties of his career ever since the outbreak of the war, as was stated by the News Chronicle (London). The correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter declares that it is still uncertain whether the Prime Minister will have to reshuffle his Cabinet since this decision depends wholly on the outcome of negotiations he is continuing with the various personages of his Cabinet.

This criticizm is particularly sharp, as a consequence of the development in East Asia, in Australia where the Sydney Telegraph declared that the most important task to be performed by Prime Minister Churchill after his return from Washington was to drop all those men who believed that the war in the Pacific was a matter of secondary importance. The purge of the London Cabinet would have a more reassuring effect on sentiments in Australia than a dozen of fine speeches. Mr. Churchill must smash the privileges of the old guard, and in this connection it is learned with much satisfaction that men like War Minister David Margesson and Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne were to be removed together with a clique of other men who have been surrounding the Prime Minister.

In this respect, the paper refers to Moore Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and his colleague at Madrid, Sir Samuel Hoare. So far, however, it does not appear

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Life of Raffles, Founder of Singapore, Who Tried to Oust Dutch From Japan Told

The life of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, father of Singapore, who sent an expedition over to Japan in order to oust the Dutch from their profitable trade with the Japanese, was told in an interesting article in the Osaka Mainichi. The paper further indicated that he cannot be forgiven for his obtrusive interference with the peaceful life of Japan in the early 19th century. The article continues.

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the founder of Singapore, was governor of Java at the time when he sent Ainsley as captain of the ship Fieton to Nagasaki in 1808 to find out means of ousting the Dutch from their profitable trade with Japan. Nominally, the leader of this expedition was supposed to be the Dutchman Wardener.

The Fieton managed to enter the forbidden waters by hoisting the Dutch flag. As a result Zusho Matsudaira was forced to disembowel himself, and the lord of Hizen was subjected to 100 days' confinement.

On receiving the report of Ainsley, Raffles made a notable speech at Batavia, declaring that the Japanese were alert and sharp, and that mentally and physically they were far superior to the other races in Asia, being more like the Aryan races in point of intelligence. He further stated that he was astonished at the high standard of culture that existed in Japan, considering the fact that her contact with the outside world was next to nothing. For all his seeming praise, however, Raffles cannot be forgiven for the disruptions he caused in the hitherto peaceful land of Japan.

If India became British through Warren Hastings and Robert Clive, Raffles was equally responsible for the encroachment of the British into the lands east of the Straits of Malacca.

It is said that Raffles discovered a new tropical flower measuring three feet in diameter which became known under the name of Rafflesia. This is a mysterious flower that has neither leaf nor stem, and is a parasitic growth that derives its nourishment from its neighbors.

The British Empire in the east is aptly represented by this parasitic flower, deriving its existence, as it did, from the wealth of the east.

With the fall of Singapore, the achievements of Raffles fade into nothing, like mist before the sun.

ENEMY AIR LOSSES MOUNTING AS JAPANESE PLANES ACTIVE IN BURMA AND MALAY SECTORS

Victim of British

Premier U Saw

ARREST OF PREMIER BIG SHOCK TO BURMA

Insincerity and Cruelty of London Evidenced in Holding of Pro-British U Saw

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, January 20.—The announcement by British authorities, yesterday, that Premier U Saw of Burma was under arrest, has proved a great shock to the Burmese people who have been suffering under British oppression, particularly since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Premier U Saw went to London for the sole purpose of demanding autonomy for Burma, and negotiated with British authorities.

The impression the Burmese people obtained of the Premier during his visit to London was not at all favorable, as the demand he made was believed to have been too modest. Thus, he was considered as pro-British and criticized by the people. He was appointed Premier of Burma just when the present European War broke out—a very moment for the British Empire to require the suppression of Burma.

Premier U Saw devoted himself to the interest of the British Empire, but yet he was arrested on a petty charge. This incident is believed to be an indication of the British consternation over the imminent fall of Singapore. It is another act of British insincerity and cruelty to the Burmese.

The incident has further proved that however a Burmese might devote himself for the interest of the British Empire, what he finally earns for himself is an imprisonment or death sentence.

The arrest of Premier U Saw is another instance of the usual British cruelty, and at the same time a warning to Burmese and Indians of what maybefall them tomorrow.

Capricious Personality

"U Saw, Premier of Burma, who is reported to have been arrested somewhere by the British authorities on his way back from England on a charge of 'pro-Japanism,' is a capricious man and his friendly leanings toward this country is borrowed plumes," says Hiroshi Fukushima, an acquaintance of the Premier, in an interview with Miyako, Wednesday.

Premier U Saw, then a representative of the Upper House of Burma, visited this country in 1936 for sightseeing.

He was then a leader of a patriotic political society and severely criticized the Government then in power. He was gaining popularity among the Bur-

(Continued on Page 2)

Field at Tavoy Suffers Heavily in Surprise Attack

SKY DUELS FOUGHT

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 20.—Mass formations of Japanese army bombers yesterday carried out a surprise raid on Tavoy airfield in southern Burma.

The air formations machine-gunned and damaged four enemy bombers which were about to land on the airfield. The Japanese raiders also engaged in a severe dogfight with three enemy Curtiss Hawk fighters and shot down two of them.

More Planes Downed

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 20.—Strong formations of Japanese army planes yesterday shot down eight enemy planes, including three Martin bombers and five Buffalo fighters, in air combats over the State of Johore.

Four of the enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday morning, when Japanese army planes engaged in a fierce combat with three Netherlands East Indies bombers and two fighters over Muar, on the west coast of Johore State.

Another unit of the Japanese army air force which yesterday afternoon encountered 12 Buffalo fighters over Batu Faha, shot down four of the enemy planes which attempted to escape over the Straits of Malacca.

People Not Interested

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, January 19.—"Singaporeans have no sense of distance," states a Daily Mail special correspondent, "judging from the utter lack of interest they show in the advance of the Japanese Forces. The towns and cities of the Malay Peninsula may fall one after the other, but to the Singaporeans such events do not seem to portend anything—it might have occurred in some other planet for all the concern that they show.

"A few of them seem to have realized the seriousness of the situation when the Federal capital, Kuala Lumpur, was occupied by the Japanese, and the chairman of the Defense Association made a spirited speech on behalf of cooperative defense measures among the people, but his words fell mostly on deaf ears.

"In the cafes of Singapore, which are always crowded with customers from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., discussion is rife on the subject of how to escape from Singapore. Men and women are always talking of ships that they might have sailed in, of cabins with special berths, of the difficulty of obtaining such cabins, of means to obtain special permits, or of the desirability of being able to take with them all their money when they do sail from Singapore.

"In the streets, one meets refugees from the peninsula who have been driven away from the plantations and, who are still jobless. If you accost one of them he will tell you with a woebegotten countenance that his wife is working as a nurse at $10 a month. Three months ago she could have obtained $100 a month. At present the wage she is earning is the only income that they have. . . .

"He goes from street to street telling the tale to any listener sympathetic enough to listen.

"A subject of great discontent among the people is the fact that the Malays and Malay officials who have been driven down from the north into Singapore not only receive their wages as before, but also are given precedence over the others when they apply for new jobs.

"Already there is an insufficiency of foodstuffs, and rice, milk, flour, butter are rationed. Meat is to be rationed shortly, but canned food is not ration-

(Continued on Page 2)

HAVANA HIT BY FLOOD

Considerable Damage and Casualties Reported From Hurricane

Domei

MADRID, January 20.—The old business district of Havana has been flooded following a violent hurricane, according to a report received here from the Cuban capital today.

The storm caused considerable damage to buildings and a large number of casualties were reported, it was said.

79TH DIET SESSION READIES FOR ACTION

(Continued From Page 1)

countries is now being increasingly strengthened.

"Alignment of Japan, Germany and Italy is being further cemented, as you are already aware. Close cooperation among the three allied Powers is steadily taking definite form in military, diplomatic, economic, and various other fields. However frantically America and Britain may endeavor to alienate Japan, Germany and Italy and their allies, there is absolutely no room for such machinations. The iron solidarity of the Axis Powers is not to be compared with that of the so-called 'Allies,' to whose camp America and Britain have recruited those exiled governments which exist only in name. Thus the cooperation of friendly nations is contributing materially to the prosecution of war especially to the execution of Japan's policy in the southern regions.

"The relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have since witnessed no change. Their relations are still regulated by the Neutrality Pact. The rumors of various kinds emanating as a result of the Soviet Union's conversations with America and Britain, should not have any effect at all upon the present relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, which are regulated by the Neutrality Pact.

Cordial Ties Sought

"It is Japan's intention to maintain, as much as possible, cordial relations with all neutral Powers in South America and Europe. We are prepared to respect fully the position of South American countries, so long as they are not misled by American machinations and do not adopt a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward Japan. The Japanese Government, however, are paying close attention to the Rio de Janeiro conference which is now in session. It is nothing but the Anglo-American design to dominate the whole world that Japan regards with hostility. America and Britain have not hesitated to sacrifice third countries for their own interests. Such cases are too many to be enumerated, as is well known throughout the world. Consequently, it cannot be imagined that any country should fall yet another victim to Anglo-American intrigues.

"Japan harbors no enmity toward the people of the Netherlands East Indies. It was far from our thought, therefore, that the Netherlands East Indies should have become, to its own misfortune, a tool of America and Britain. Now that, however, America, Britain, the Netherlands, and Chungking in collusion have turned the Netherlands East Indies into their military base and the Netherlands East Indies itself has embarked upon a course of flagrant hostility, we have been compelled to commence armed operations against that country.

"There still exist certain elements in Chungking who would rely upon America and Britain, but I believe the day is not far when they too, reflecting on the common mission of the entire East Asia and recovering their true character, will come to cooperate in the construction of the new order in East Asia.

Common Destiny and Mission

"The object of the present war, namely, the establishment of a common Prosperity Sphere throughout Greater East Asia, traces its origin to the spirit which inspired the founding of our Empire and is based on the common destiny and mission of the peoples of East Asia. It is, therefore, quite natural that Japan should itself control such areas as are absolutely indispensable to the defense of East Asia. It would be proper, also, in the light of the great principle underlying the present war that the regions, which American and Britain have hitherto possessed, should be accorded each an appropriate status in conformity with the tradition, culture, etc. of its people.

"It is self-evident that the present war, aiming, as it does, at the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere on the basis of such a cardinal conception, is essentially different from the so-called war of aggression. The fact that the leaders of America and Britain are trying to explain away this war in terms of aggression only shows that they have not yet advanced a single step from an ideology and method which conform with what they have hitherto committed themselves. Again, Japan has never dreamed of a racial war as accused by enemy countries. Nor is there any necessity for Japan to undertake such warfare. Further, Japan is not prosecuting the war prompted by any narrowminded and exclusive motive, nor does the idea of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia possess any exclusive or exclusionist character. In consequence, it goes without saying that economic intercourse between that sphere and the countries outside of it will grow closer and closer with the progress of the construction of the said sphere.

"In order to consummate the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, which constitutes the object of the present war, our nation who takes leadership among the East Asiatic peoples, is called upon to elaborate a clear conception of the real meaning of co-prosperity, by broadening our mind and vision, and to take in all domestic affairs a positive attitude befitting our supreme task as well as to meet fully the expectations of these peoples. Our responsibilities and obligations are thus being many times multiplied.

"It is my belief, therefore, that our nation, united as one, should surmount every obstacle in our path and bring this glorious enterprise to a successful conclusion, so that we may be worthy of the privilege to live under the gracious reign of His Imperial Majesty and to witness an unprecedented national development unrolling before us."

Swiss Taking Over

Domei

VICHY, January 20.—Switzerland has agreed to take charge of French interests in Egypt, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, January 21

NICHI NICHI—Crown With Perfection; Operation of New Financial System
KOKUMIN—Establishments in South Sea Islands
HOCHI—Creation of Wartime Life
ASAHI—Signs of Split in Enemy Camp

Crown With Perfection

NICHI NICHI

The 79th ordinary Imperial Diet session is to be reconvened today. Over 80 legislative and budget bills presented by the Government, including the bill for 1942-43 general account budget estimates, are expected to be passed unanimously for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. As preparatory examinations have already been made of these bills by the Investigation Committee of the House of Representatives, it is believed the House will likely complete all deliberations around February 10.

It is said that the Diet has decided to concentrate interpellations and discussions for constructive purposes. In this connection it is reported that the Government, too, has decided to explain and consult unreservedly on constructive interpellations and suggestions. Such an agreement has often been reached before between the Government and the Diet. Since the task of constructing a Greater East Asia has already been started, the Diet must necessarily conduct constructive discussions only. The attitude of the Diet toward the question of the Taisei Yokusankai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association), for example, was rather analytical of its past and present conditions, but they must hereafter make deliberations with constructive purposes only. Ample time is undoubtedly necessary for this and it is quite permissible to take time for such discussions.

The general election following the current Diet session must be a great question for the Diet members. The duty of Diet members at present is how to form a new Diet worthy of the people's respect. Here is a great construction task for them. It is sincerely hoped that they will crown with perfection the term they held for the past five years.

Operation of New Financial System

NICHI NICHI

Invoking the National General Mobilization Law, the Government has decided on draft Imperial ordinances for the establishment of a financial control organ and the reorganization of financial business. Although the guiding principle of the projected financial system is quite similar to the industrial control system, there are great differences. The Bank of Japan occupies a special position in the financial circle and the Governor of the Bank as the Chairman of the National Financial Control Association will be able to reflect directly the Government's intentions. In contrast with this, the industrial control body is more self-controlled than the former.

According to a bill concerning the reorganization of the Bank of Japan, the Bank will become an organ directly belonging to the Government instead of a mere joint stock company, which has indivisible relations with the proposed financial control structure. If the Bank of Japan is independent of the Government even to a slight degree, the proposed new structure cannot be formed. The financial control measures will be carried out by the Bank of Japan as an organ of the Government and what will decide the policy of the Bank is the Government. That is to say, the Government itself controls the nation's financial business. Although we believe the new system will be put into effect quite speedily and effectively, it is earnestly hoped the authorities concerned will leave nothing to be desired in this connection.

Establishments in South Sea Islands

KOKUMIN

With the Government-General established in the Hongkong occupied area, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai has been appointed its first Governor-General. The timely establishment of the Government-General and the selection of the right man to the post make the people feel quite reassured. Closely on the heels of the installation of General Isogai, Kiyoshida Ikeda, former Chief of the Metropolitan Bolice Board, has been appointed the naval civil governor for the administration of certain important areas.

Judging from the policy of the Government, the war results scored by the Imperial Forces in the South Seas will bear fruit which will fully meet the trust and expectations of the people. The military, civil and economic administration in the occupied areas, needless to say, must be carried out in unison with the line of national policy, and no dogmatic and bureaucratic measures should be carried out in these areas.

The strategy, administration and economic development are, in reality, inseparable and their individual execution will rather hinder the true objective of the war. Since the true objective of the War of Greater East Asia is the expulsion of Anglo-American influences and ideology from East Asia, the lofty ideal of this country must be reflected in our civil and economic administrative policies. We must realize that our racial attitude and administrative policies in the South Seas should be quite different from those taken by Britain and the Netherlands in the past for their imperialistic ambition and exploitation. It is quite significant that our country which has been known as "a have-not" is now in a position to be able to develop freely rich natural resources in East Asia.

Creation of Wartime Life

HOCHI

The rationing system of fiber goods is to be put into force from February 1. Under the provisions of the National General Mobilization Lew, the new regulations were promulgated on January 20, according to which the movement of all fiber goods is prohibited during the remaining part of the current month. Thus the clothing part of our daily life has undergone an epochal change with the promulgation of the new regulations yesterday.

Of various daily necessaries, rice, wheat and other staple foodstuffs have been placed under the rationing system, which controls their distribution and consumption. Strict control is now to be enforced on fiber goods which occupy practically the whole of our clothing life. When the fact that we have almost solely depended on the importation for materials of cotton goods is taken into consideration, such a control measure should have been enforced long before. We rather regret the delay in enforcement.

Social uneasiness or unrest in our daily lives is often caused by psychological factors rather than by the scarcity of materials and commodities. Although the commodities are not plentiful in comparison with former days, yet it must be said they are quite sufficient when we view the fact that the war has been carried on for the past five years. If there is any uneasy feeling in spite of this fact, it is simply psychological. Even though there are plenty commodities, if the people distrust the Government and do not conform to the control, nothing can be expected but failure.

After all, the people must place their absolute trust in the Government and collaborate with its control. The key to the success of all wartime measures lies in this point. The Government, strengthening further its political power, must guide the people, while the people on their part must try to create a new wartime life in cooperation of the hostilities being carried on.

Signs of Split in Enemy Camp

ASAHI

It was December 26, last year, the day following the fall of Hongkong into the Japanese hands that the conclusion of the military alliance between Britain and Chungking was announced. Britain apparently attempted to minimize the consequence of the fall of Hongkong by exaggerating the effect of the newly concluded military alliance and strengthening of Burma defense.

With the development of the war situation in East Asia, the fate of British and American influences in this sphere has been sealed. Following the fall of Manila into Japanese hands, a wedge has been driven in the relations between Britain and Chungking which was reported to have been strengthened and in which they pledge to observe solemnly the spirit of the new military agreement.

They began to blame each other in connection with utilization of war supplies sent to China by virtue of the Lease-Lend Law of the United States. This eloquently speaks of how they are worried about the future of the war situation developing in East Asia.

According to the Reuters report, Chungking will be held responsible for the fall of Burma in case it is taken by the Japanese in coming three months, because the Chungking regime has refused to supply war materials imported from the United States in accordance with the Lease-Lend Law, to Burma. Britain also blamed the United States denouncing that such unfair result derives from the fact that the United States left the disposal of those arms in the hand of the Chungking Government.

In response to the British, the Chungking Government openly said that the downward tendency of the British and American influence through the Greater East Asia War has disappointed Chungking greatly. Chungking further intimated in a press interview that it may be forced to seriously consider whether it is favorable or not for it to continue resistance against Japan, if both America and Britain adhere to their policy toward the present war in East Asia. This was openly endorsed by Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, in his press interview, on December 17.

The fact that they are struggling for transfer of the responsibility to the other in connection with the Greater East Asia War situation eloquently speaks of how they are standing.

On the contrary, our troops are now in high spirits while the people behind the guns are now in full unison for efforts proceeding with the achievement of the lofty objective of the Greater East Asia War for the establishment of the projected new order in East Asia.

Moreover, another new military agreement was concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy to achieve the objective of the current war. Thus, great difference has been brought in the situation between the enemy camp and our side.

U.S.-BRITISH POWER MUST BE SHATTERED

(Continued From Page 1)

will become a protracted one. Accordingly this war remains indeed to be fought hereafter. In order to fulfill the purpose of the war, the whole nation must persevere in whatever difficulties and tribulations with a firm conviction of ultimate victory and thus serve the country. It is this very spirit of industry, thrift and reverence for valor and of sacrifice for the State that is absolutely indispensable to overcome the present crisis and also to assure the future progress and prosperity of our Empire.

Based on Fundamental Precepts

"Japan is now vigorously proceeding with the great task of establishing the sphere of common prosperity of Great East Asia, while prosecuting military operations on a gigantic and far-flung scale, devoting the total strength of the nation. The basic policy of establishing the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere has its origin in the great spirit which guided the foundation of our Empire, its aim being to enable each country and people in Greater East Asia to have its proper place and demonstrate its real character, thereby securing an order of co-existence and co-prosperity based on ethical principles with Japan serving as its nucleus. Its establishment extends over a vast area and is to be realized through mutual aid and co-operation with peoples of different races. The regions which will newly participate in this work of construction are those which, though they abound in various resources, have had the progress of their civilization and culture greatly impeded due to the ruthless exploitation by the United States and Britain for the past hundred years.

"It is truly an unprecedentedly grand undertaking that our Empire should, by adding these regions, establish an ever-lasting peace in Greater East Asia with a new conception, which will mark a new epoch in the annals of mankind, and proceed to construct a new world order along with our Allies and friendly Powers in Europe. The success of this great undertaking is a prerequisite condition for rendering our success in armed combat to an ultimate triumph.

"It is the intention of the Government that in this construction, the areas which are absolutely essential for the defense of Greater East Asia, be controlled and dealt with by Japan itself, while regarding other regions, appropriate measures be taken as the war situation develops in accordance with the tradition, culture and other circumstances of each people.

"The Imperial Army and Navy forces have already occupied Hongkong, secured the greater part of the Philippines, brought nearly all of the Malay Peninsula under their control and recently occupied strategic points of the Netherlands East-Indies. Of these regions, Hongkong and the Malay Peninsula have for many years been the British possessions serving as bases for disrupting the peace of East Asia. Therefore, Japan will not only eradicate thoroughly the sources of such evil but on the contrary intends to convert these places into bulwarks for the defense of Greater East Asia. As regards the Philippines, if the peoples of those islands will hereafter understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence. As for Burma, what Japan contemplates is not different from that relating to the Philippines.

"As regards the Netherlands East-Indies and Australia, if they continue as at present their attitude of resisting Japan, we will show no mercy in crushing them. But, if their peoples come to understand Japan's real intentions and express willingness to cooperate with us, we will not hesitate to extend them our help with full understanding for their welfare and progress.

Will Crush Chungking

"It is really regrettable that the Chungking regime is still continuing its meaningless resistance against us. Japan will thoroughly crush that regime. I am firmly convinced, however, that it is high time that all of the four hundred millions of the Chinese people saw the great change in the world situation in its true light and joined in the glorious task of constructing the sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia by discarding once for all the time-old dependence upon the United States and Britain.

"It is to be sincerely felicitated that the peoples of Manchoukuo, China under the Nanking Government and Thailand, in unity with Japan, are putting forth ceaseless efforts for the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere and that French Indo-China also is cooperating for the purpose.

"We are profoundly gratified that our Allies, especially Germany and Italy, are steadily winning victories along with Japan for the establishment of a new world order. Japan intends to strengthen further its solidarity with these allied Powers in military, diplomatic, economic and various other spheres and go forth toward the attainment of the common purpose.

"The constructive undertaking contemplated by Japan will, in the early stages of war, be commenced under military administration, beginning with those which are essential for the prosecution of the war. Meanwhile preparations will be made for future construction on a large scale and as the defense and maintenance of peace and order are firmly secured, the scope of civilian participation will be extended. In view of the fact that our plan of Greater East Asian construction is one that will determine the fortunes of the country for generations to come, it is necessary to perfect all preparations, leaving no stones unturned. The Government intend, therefore, to leave nothing desirable undone in the formation and execution of the plan by widely mobilizing the talents in Government and civilian circles and their wholehearted cooperation.

"Considering such circumstances as I have stated, the urgent task of our country now is to devote the total strength of the nation to win further victories in armed combat, increasing the fruits of victory to bring the enemies to their knees and, at the same time, to accelerate the strengthening of our power to prosecute the war, thereby ensuring our position of winning an ultimate victory. It is the firm belief of the Government that various measures should also be concentrated on this purpose.

"Consequently, the Government are desirous of formulating, under a precise plan, necessary programs in all branches of national administration for the prosecution of the war and to execute them speedily. For the purpose of maintaining and augmenting the war-time production power, the Government intend to concentrate materials, labor, electric power, funds etc., specially on superior and urgent necessary enterprises, thereby effecting the maximum utilization of the existing equipments and, at the same time, to pay special attention to the expansion of production of important national defense industries. They also intend to leave no room for improvement in perfecting the war-time food policy in order to secure the people's livelihood. In view of the fact that the most important problem at present is not an insufficiency of resources but rather the question of perfecting communication and transportation facilities, the Government desire to improve the means of communication and transportation by exerting special efforts for the construction of vessels.

"Since the opening of the war, the scope of activities of our people has notably expanded with their responsibilities having steadily grown in importance. The enhancement of the qualities of the people and the increase of population have accordingly become absolutely essential, not only for the prosecution of the war but for the completion of various constructive enterprises. In order to fulfill that purpose, the Government intend to put forth utmost efforts for the renovation and reinvigoration of education in general and for the fundamental readjustment of the systems for people's health and medical treatment.

"The Government have submitted the budget and other bills in pursuance of what I have stated. I earnestly hope that you will speedily approve them. In conclusion, I wish to express our deep appreciation for the good-will manifested by our Allies and friendly Powers to our country. I also wish to pay respect from the bottom of my heart to the sublime spirit of patriotism demonstrated by everyone of our nation, who, in a hearty cooperation with one another, are rendering their full services in their respective occupations."

SECRETS PRESERVED BY QUICK THINKING

Sergeant Destroys Valuable Papers Related to Pacific War After Crash

How vital military secrets were preserved by the crew of an ill-fated Nanking Government plane, the "Shanghai," after it had crashed within enemy lines was told by Sergeant Torahei Hisano, apparently the only member of the crew who reported home alive. The Asahi carried the story from its correspondent at an undisclosed base, somewhere in China.

A Nanking Government plane, the "Shanghai," met an accident on the evening of December 1 in the neighborhood of Canton over which the military authorities were much concerned inasmuch as it carried documents of vital importance for the smooth carrying out of operations in the War of Greater East Asia, so that no effort was spared in search for the missing papers.

Vital Documents Gone

On December 5, the twisted wreck of the plane together with the dead bodies of some of its crew were found on a side of Mount Chilingtung but the documents were not there. Fear was thus entertained of the possibility of their having been stolen by the remnants of the routed Chinese who were known to have been in its vicinity at the time of the crash.

Sergeant Hisano, a member of the crew, subsequently reported at the home base after having been picked up by a unit of the Japanese following six days of indescribable hardships and assured the authorities that the secret documents had been duly destroyed, to the great relief of the headquarters which were then able to carry out the great operations of December 8, the paper says.

The following is Sergeant Hisano's narrative:

"Our plane flew blindly through storm and rain on December 1. By 4:30 p.m. that day we at last succeeded in contacting Canton by radio and with a sense of relief deathly drowsiness came over us after the long hard flight and were unaware of the crash. When I came to, I was under the shattered frame of the plane in an inky darkness. After a strenuous effort, I brought myself out from under the plane and saw Major Sugisaka coming up from below covered with blood from head to foot.

"By pouring gasoline over them, we succeeded in burning all the tell-tale papers, sheet by sheet, and threw the ashes down the cliff to insure the safety of the secrets.

"For the following four days we wandered through regions infested by Chinese remnants. On the night of December 5 we came to a spot where Japanese pamphlets were pasted on the walls of houses and we jumped to the happy conclusion that we were in the vicinity of friendly forces, when a dog's bark warned the enemy of our presence, at which four or five Chinese gave us chase through the darkness. There I lost sight of Major Sugisaka. I stumbled onto a road on the night of December 6. Through the blackness I heard voices of Japanese roll-calling and I shouted: 'Are you Japanese?' and at last I was able to report the safe destruction of the vital secrets."

Nobukazu Tachibana, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and the Osaka Mainichi, is definitely established as having been killed in an accident in which the "Shanghai," crashed southeast of Kwangtung Province.

Having been in the newspaper field for many years, Mr. Tachibana was known as an authority on East Asia problems. He was 38 years old.

Fuehrer to Present Auto to Antonescu At Special Ceremony

Transocean

BUCHAREST, January 4.—A motor-car of the Mercedes Daimler Benz Company will be presented to Marshal Ion Antonescu from Adolf Hitler at a speical ceremony today. A delegation of higher German officers has already arrived by air at the Baneasa airdrome from the Fuehrer's headquarters in order to make the presentation. The German officers were met by the Chief of the Military Cabinet of Marshal Antonescu, Colonel Davidescu, and Lieutenant-Colonel Braun, Assistant Military Attache at the German Legation.

Stalemate Snarls Conference at Rio

(Continued From Page 1)

Rossetti is negotiaing with the Argentine Foreign Minister.

Given as the chief reason of the Argentine opposition to the united hostile action against the Axis Powers according to some quarters, is the fact that not enough preparations have been made in any of the South American countries. Also, the United States recently refused to accept the Argentine request to supply the latter country with defense materials.

There is, on the other hand, every indication that Peru will soon side with Argentine and Chile. The delegates of these countries to the proposed conference are reported to have issued an unofficial joint statement which reads:

1. Argentina, in consideration of the present domestic conditions in each of the Latin American countries cannot agree to the joint hostile action against the Axis Powers.
2. Chile has a most imminent need of solving its own labor and economic questions.
3. Peru takes it as a serious danger to its national security to recklessly join in the united hostile action against the Axis countries.

SPOKESMAN BLASTS PERFIDY OF BRITISH

(Continued From Page 1)

often employed by Chungking to intimidate the British and American Governments by hinting that unilateral peace with Japan is a possibility. Such an intention is of course no longer effective in America and Britain for the latter two countries are no longer in a position to help any other country as they are too busy defending themselves.

"In brief, the oft-announced aid of America and Britain is that only of a nominal kind, fully impregnated with propaganda. This is a kind different in color from that given by Japan to other peoples, known for its timeliness, solidity and effectiveness."

The attention of the foreign correspondents was then turned to South America and to Mr. Hori's statement on January 19 concerning the neutral countries in South America.

One foreign correspondent asked Mr. Hori as to the implication of the proposal of the South American countries to treat England as a non-belligerent, Mr. Hori replied:

"They will treat England in the same way as the United States. However, I have no official information that such a proposal was introduced." He indicated that by treating England as a nor-belligerent, the South Americans would give military and financial aid to England.

He was then asked whether this would not be a violation of neutrality. The spokesman added that there is no definite definition of neutrality as it is changing every day. "According to international law as we studied it in our university days, it is against the law of neutrality. That is not the way to maintain neutrality," Mr. Hori pointed out.

One correspondent then asked for the clarification of the phrase in Mr. Hori's statement released on January 19, stating that Japan is "prepared to give as much favorable considerations as possible for the safety of the commercial routes maintained by these South American countries with their own vessels for their trade."

Mr. Hori explained that it meant that if the South American countries maintain their neutrality, Japan will do its best to give protection to their route in their trade. "Does this include the possibility of the use of the convoy system?" he was asked. Mr. Hori replied: "I can't say in any concrete way, but every possible means will be considered."

Salazar Sees Chiba

Transocean

LISBON, January 10.—The Japanese Minister to Portugal, Shinichi Chiba, was received yesterday by the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Well-informed quarters believed that the main topic of discussion between the two centered on the Timor question.

NEW ASIA

Navy Gets Big Sum

A sum of ¥104,973.87 in donations in appreciation of the brilliant results scored by the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Greater East Asia War was received Tuesday by the Navy Department. Of the total, ¥83,693.68 was contributed for national defense and ¥21,280.19 to the relief fund for wounded and bereaved families of the war dead.

Takatsu for Tokyo

Domei

CANTON, January 20.—Tomio Takatsu, Japanese Consul-General here, boarded a plane this morning for Tokyo to consult with the home office on matters under his jurisdiction, it was learned today.

Kerr Leaving Chungking

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—Sir Archibald Kerr, British Ambassador to Chungking, is scheduled to leave the Chiang Kai-shek capital in the middle of February to take over his new post as British Ambassador to Moscow, according to a Chungking report received here today.

Britishers Refute Blame for Outrage

(Continued From Page 1)

as if Churchill is willing to yield to the demands of his critics.

The London correspondent of the Nya Daglight Allehanda (Stockholm) states that Mr. Churchill has been rather surprised at the bitter feeling in London. The joy at seeing him back has been genuine, the correspondent declared, but so has been his refusal on the reorganization of his Cabinet. The demand had been put to him to form a Government which would be as efficient as he, himself. He was refusing a fundamental of the Cabinet and was unwilling to ask Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, to join his Cabinet.

Parliament is much annoyed that the Prime Minister is trying to postpone the debate on the war in East Asia and efforts are already under way to force him to change his view. The British people are particularly stressing the necessity of appointing a strong man as Minister of Production. The Prime Minister, however, at the moment is not much convinced of the necessity of such an appointment although Lord Beaverbrook rather favors it. However, the main difficulty would be in finding the proper man for such a post since Lord Beaverbrook had declined to accept the appointment.

Arrest of Premier Big Shock to Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

mese and the Government had a bitter experience with him. On the other hand, he published a newspaper, The Sun, as his organ for attacking the Government and he continued his condemnations till the Government was overthrown, despite successive fines imposed upon him. His tenacity won for him a portfolio of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. And one year after the outbreak of the current European War he finally came into power, assuming premiership.

Since his return from Japan in 1936 a drastic change has been seen in his attitude, Mr. Fukushima asserts, for the so-called pro-Japanese Premier of Burma began to indicate clearly a Chiang-aiding attitude.

The criticizm by his fellow countrymen that he is an opportunist is unreasonable, Mr. Fukushima states, for it was utterly impossible for him to secure the premiership without the British influence, particularly at this time when Great Britain is confronted with the critical moment.

"Burmese students studying in this country have no sympathy with him at all. However, I have no word for the British knavish tricking in arresting even this pro-British Premier," concluded Mr. Fukushima.

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Enemy Air Losses Grow As Japanese Planes Busy

(Continued From Page 1)

ed although the shops will sell only a limited amount to each person.

"Beetroot, tomatoes, onions and other vegetables have disappeared from the markets. To supply the need for vegetables, all the tennis courts and playgrounds have been converted into truck farms, and the people are waiting for the vegetables to grow.

"Despite warnings from the government, and the fact that the fall of Hongkong was due chiefly to lack of drinking water, the Singaporeans continue to use water recklessly.

"Air raid shelters are dug by the people themselves without any expert supervision, and the resulting shelters cannot be said to be bomb-proof.

"There are at present only two cinema-halls in Singapore. The rest have been shut down, but there are two large dance-halls which open their doors from six in the evening, and help to make the people forget their fears temporarily with jazz and sex-appeal."

India Bans Processions

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 11.—The number of participants in religious processions in India has been restricted under an official decree just issued, says a Calcutta despatch. The aim of the new measure is to enable the police to disperse crowds quickly in case of air raids.

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